

DEBOW'S REVIEW!

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES!

ETC.



EDITED BY J. D. B. DEBOW.

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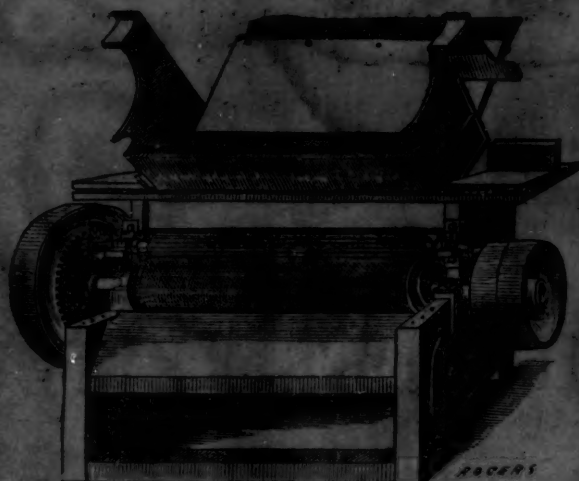
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ART. I.—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW AND HIS WRITINGS.

It is a fact worthy of observation, that the opposing elements in this country are assuming, from day to day, a more resolute form. Their champions are no longer confined to politics or theology; to a hostile array of parties, or a division of churches by sectional and geographical lines. The spirit of exclusion and of aggression, with a steady and stealthy tread, has at last invaded the republic of letters. The literature of the North, descending from its high vocation, has become the ally of huckstering partisans and of scheming divines. Slavery is the theme alike of preachers and of poets, of politicians and of novelists. Even the grave purposes of History, and the still graver ends of Constitutional Law, are wantonly perverted, that the institutions of the South may be weakened at home, and be deprived of sympathy abroad.

Thus arraigned at the bar of Christendom, by our brethren; by orators whom we have honored; by divines whom we have revered; by authors whom we have admired; by a people to whose prosperity and greatness we have in the main contributed—surely it is time for us to throw aside our dreamy idleness. We have not made due note of the changes which have taken place during the last decade. Secure in our strength, in the rectitude of our cause, and in the guarantees of the Constitution, we have not marked the coalitions that have been formed, the influences that have been at work,

and the engines of evil that have been employed, to close the doors of every forum against us. The legislation of Congress we can defy; the ravings of the pulpit we can laugh to scorn; even the shameless dismissal of Lord Napier from his embassy at Washington, because of his supposed sympathy with the South, we can despise for its littleness, and disregard for its barrenness of harmful results; but since literature has entered the field, and bowed down before the spirit of fanaticism, we have an enemy both too insidious and too dangerous to be treated with simple contempt. It is in view of these facts, and of the consequences which are likely to flow from them, that we have undertaken the task of discussing, freely and without reserve, the merits of Mr. Longfellow—a writer, who has been for many years a favorite of New England, and who has attained to the dignity of a national fame. He has, indeed, been more caressed and flattered than any writer of poetry that this country has produced. That he has grown somewhat inflated by these adulations is not surprising. Forming our opinion of him solely from his writings, and the glimpses we have been able to obtain of his history, we judge that he is not composed of that “sterner stuff” which bears, with becoming meekness, the smiles of prosperity, nor, with patient fortitude, the blasts of adversity. There is evidently very little of the stoic or of the martyr about him. There is very little of that soul-inspiring enthusiasm which renders a man gloriously great. There is very little warmth, and less imagination, in his nature. There is very little love of his fellow, either in the abstract or in the concrete. There is very little of that independence of thought which enables a great mind to combat errors against every obstacle and in despite of every prejudice. In lieu of these exalted qualities, he is blest with a commendable desire for the good things of life; with capacious faculties for imitation; with a respectable ambition to let the world know that he has lived; with a cool judgment, a facile fancy, an acute knowledge of man, and a huge self-love.

It is not difficult to imagine with what complacency one thus constituted lolls in his easy chair, watching the shadows that flit across the portrait of his friend, the notorious Charles Sumner, which graces his “study.” It is also easier to imagine, with what satisfaction he peeps out of his window, among the snow-drifts, to catch a glance, by the pale light of the stars, of the erect figure of Washington, as it moves in spectre-like majesty in front of his mansion, than it is to believe in the existence of such an apparition. This silly story, which has obtained an extensive currency through the wri-

tings of Miss Mitford, seems to rest on the authority of Mr. Longfellow, who is stated to have seen it with his own eyes. Nothing can better illustrate the mental calibre of the man—his excessive vanity, and the profound faith he entertains of the gullibility of mankind—than the importance he has attempted to attach to this marvellous incident. To sensible and reflecting people, it must ever appear absurd, ridiculous, and untrue; but among those whose grandmothers, not two centuries ago, were drowned, burned, and pressed to death, for witchcraft, perhaps no tale is too monstrous to be credited. With the bigotry of their ancestors, they may have inherited their ignorance, credulity, and superstition.

Now, we opine, if there is a ghost in the case, it is the unquiet spirit of old Thomas Tracy, who, for many years, and long before Washington made his headquarters there, was the proprietor of this same "Cragie House." We are told that, in his time, he was an opulent trader, celebrated for his good dinners and good wines; whose ships traversed all the seas that separate the East and the West Indies. His favorite pastime, it is said, was to plunder rich Spanish galleons, returning homeward, laden with the precious products of eastern climes. Doubtless, in default of these or some other equally pleasurable employment, this freebooter of the seas often delighted his friends, in and about Boston, with the sight of an assorted cargo of Africans; for which he found, among his puritan neighbors, a readier sale than he could command for his spices or his silks. If we are correct in this surmise, his reappearance, "in the vestments of the tomb," is, indeed, quite significant. It is the mode by which he intends to rebuke the change which has taken place in his old haunts, upon the subject of "human merchandise," and to remind his immediate descendants, like

"Willie Gris,
Of what he was and what *they* is."

Mr. Longfellow's lot has, assuredly, "fallen on pleasant places." Excellent salaries, and a ready sale of his ideas, have attended his footsteps like friendly genii. His prose, his rhymes, and those bastard productions, of which he appears so fond of late, which have neither sex nor gender, name nor nation, have all been greedily devoured. He is no longer the poor poet; he is the veritable owner of "Cragie House," with broad acres around—with beautiful prospects and pleasant scenes about it. With such a home to shelter him from the winter's storm; with such associations linked with every foot of its old timbers; with such a visitor to enliven his midnight

vigils; and with gaping multitudes, eager to believe his phantasies and purchase his writings, he must feel decidedly comfortable. No doubt, he regards the occasional notes of dispraise which fall upon his ear, pretty much as a lordly lion in his native jungles listens to the buzzing of distant gnats.

But he has other sources of satisfaction. The productions of his pen, after having received the plaudits of his countrymen, have been favorably noticed in England, and, through the medium of translations, have reached some of the continental nations. Few poets, of this age, have been thus honored; few Americans, of any age, will be again. This transatlantic popularity is readily accounted for. Mr. Longfellow, who has spent no inconsiderable portion of his time abroad, is essentially foreign in his habits, manners, tastes, and modes of thought. His prose, his translations, his compilations, and his poetry, are all of a kind. Whoever reads them with the expectation of finding illustrations of the institutions, the prevailing ideas, or the aims, grand and holy, of this country, or of the sentiments, intelligences, moralities, or idiocracies of the people, will certainly be disappointed. For the knowledge they impart in these respects, they may as well have been written by an utter stranger, residing in the "castle of Nuremberg," or "by the winding Po," or on Threadneedle-street, London. Instead of speaking to distant nations in terms of praise of his native land, and of trying to teach them what was admirable and worthy of imitation in our people and government, he has pictured to us their scenes, and has drawn his most important events, his chief characters, and his best thoughts, from them. His intention seems to have been, to indoctrinate his countrymen with habits and ideas alien to our soil, and to make for himself a European reputation, by turning his back upon his country, and by truckling to the prejudices of foreigners. With Goethe for his model, and from whom his chief inspiration is derived, it is not strange the northern continental nations admired the mysticism of their old favorite, when it came back in a foreign language, and so disguised in the gloss of words, as to appear fresh and new. With Tennyson as the head of a school of poetry, which he has successfully, in some respects, imitated, the praises of the English were to have been expected; for to abuse the writings of Longfellow, would be to flout what they had gone into ecstasies over, in admiration of their poet laureate. An American, with no American ideas; a scholar, whose learning is of the German schools; a traveller, who loves the Rhine better than the Mississippi, and knows more of the Danube than of the Alabama; a patriot, who has none

of the prejudices of country; a free-born citizen, who is no propagandist of freedom; a lover of liberty, who has never raised a voice nor written a word in its defence; a partisan, who wants none of the spoils of party, and yet levels his deadly aim at the unoffending inhabitants of fifteen States, who live under the same constitution with himself—is a very proper personage to be applauded and admired by a large class of readers in every nation in Europe.

It is therefore apparent that Mr. Longfellow has made a decided hit—achieved a success. But success, while it may be an evidence of merit, is not the true standard by which it is to be judged. That it is not, may be proved by innumerable instances in the history of every art, avocation, and profession, and nowhere more conclusively than in literary pursuits. Sir Walter Scott, as a poet merely, had more readers, and excited more enthusiasm, than any writer of poetry of his time; yet no one thinks now of comparing him, in all that constitutes greatness, with either Burns or Shelley. His beauties were real gems, fresh and pure as the dews of his own vernal meadows; and there was, in the manner of his thought, in the simplicity of his language, and in the subjects which he treated, something so attractive, so stirring, so loving, so true to the characters and scenes which he portrayed, that mankind did not pause to inquire whether his were the songs of genius, or the sweet echoes of a genial, trustful, and honest heart. On the other hand, Burns, who may not inaptly be termed the child of sorrow and of song, was hated, scorned, persecuted; lived in obscurity and died in poverty. He cast the rich jewels of his divine spirit at the feet of his countrymen, with about as much effect as did Murat, when he threw the jewels of his crown before his panic-stricken army, as they fled in the streets of Moscow, with a deluge of fire hissing at their heels. It was not until the darkness of the tomb had gathered over his ashes, that the light of his glory, bright as a comet, shone along the paths of fame. Then it was that the enlightening, elevating, and refining influence of his poetry was understood and felt. A more striking parallel still might be drawn between John Cleaveland and John Milton. They were cotemporaries; they addressed as it were the same audience, and lived in the same country. For twenty years the first was not only the popular favorite, but was esteemed England's greatest living poet. Now, he is scarcely known; his works and his fame have perished together. Of the other, though neglected by his country, and jeered and derided by his compeers, it may be truly said, that the volume of his fame grows more majestic, as it grows more remote from the

era in which he wrote. His great heart must have been swelling almost to bursting, when he exclaimed, "I have lived an age too late." It was a feeling kindred to this, and, if possible, more poignant, that produced, in the last will of Bacon, that undying wail: "For my name and memory, I leave it to men's charitable speeches, and to foreign nations, and to the next age."

These citations are abundant to show, that neither success nor failure is the criterion by which a correct judgment is to be formed of the productions of a writer; for there are so many adventitious influences, which elevate or depress, make or unmake, the fortunes of men engaged in the pursuits of literature, that no author's reputation is secure, until he is brought before the unbiased tribunal of posterity. To what extent Mr. Longfellow is indebted to the "tricks of trade," and external appliances, for his present position, it is impossible to determine. This much, however, is beyond cavil: that he has had every advantage, which friends, publishers, newspapers, critics, and respectability in his social and business connections, could give him. Early in his career, he was fortunate enough to attract the favorable notice of some intelligent thinkers, who lead and direct public opinion in the free States. Among these may be mentioned Horace Greeley, who, through the columns of the *Tribune*, speaks daily to more than a hundred thousand people. That restless and wily demagogue rarely fails, when petting is needed, to pat Mr. Longfellow on the head, as he would a spoiled child. That these extrinsic circumstances, and a fortunate adaptation of his subjects and style to the popular taste, have led, in a large measure, to his somewhat remarkable success, we are justified in assuming, since he has failed to produce either a great poem or a very high order of poetry. Some of his lyrics are couched in chaste and beautiful language. The subject is often natural, the diction flowing, and the rhythm harmonious. They have a simplicity, a perspicuity, and fitness of expression, which old Samuel Rogers might have envied. They display, now and then, some happy images and delicate conceits. There is a tendency to hover around Dreamland, that heightens their interest and adds to their effect. They are perfectly free from vulgarity and from words of dubious import. They are concise, to the purpose, and generally terminate in the right place. They are far the best of all his writings. Yet, in force and beauty, they are inferior to those of Burns; in melody and depth of thought, to those of Tennyson; in directness and purity, to those of Wordsworth. Even in the regions of his boasted mysticism, his "ineffectual fires" pale before the genius of Coleridge.

The truth must be told : there is nothing original or striking, nothing that elevates the imagination or stirs the heart, from the least to the longest of his productions. His ideas are commonplace, his versification affected, his delineations overstrained, and his self-sufficiency disgusting. He handles his subjects in silk gloves, and touches them daintily with the tips of his fingers. He evidently thinks more of the author than of the thesis, and places more value on lavender and cologne than on the toil that weareth the brain. In short, he is too cold to be genial, too selfish to have feeling, and too confined in his standard of excellence to rise to a level with great minds. He has never written a line that deserves more than a passing remembrance. But there are graver objections than these, which have been urged against his writings. He has been charged with the grossest imitations and with shameless plagiarisms. The "*Psalm of Life*," which has been more commended than any other offspring of his muse, is the prose of Jean Paul turned into numbers, with a happy dovetailing of a word, an idea, or a line purloined from Dr. King or Lord Byron. Mr. Edgar A. Poe, with several other instances of plagiarism which he brought home to Mr. Longfellow, cited one, which has been confirmed in a manner so remarkable as to deserve special notice. We allude to the "Good George Campbell," which was published in the February number for 1843, of "*Graham's Magazine*," as a translation from the German of Wolff. It turned out to be a poem published by Motherwell, sixteen years previously, and disguised by an occasional alteration of a word, and a change from the Scottish to the English dialect. Mr. Longfellow *may* have translated it from Wolff, and *he* may have translated it from Motherwell. These are the probabilities of the case. The certainty is, that we have been unable to find it, in any edition of Mr. Longfellow's works, which has fallen under our observation, published since Mr. Poe's scorching exposure. Is not this a tacit admission of the charge? Even "*Hiawatha*," which has been esteemed for its originality, seems to have been borrowed—in the structure of its versification—in the style of its peculiar metre—in its blending and use of proper names, and in its wild and varied fancies—and these are its chief beauties—from a Finnish poem, the "*Epic Song of Kalalana*."

But we have a still more serious charge to bring against Mr. Longfellow. In 1844, he published, for the first time, his "*Poems on Slavery*." It will be recollected, that one of the earliest agitators in this country, on the delicate and important subject of slavery, was William Ellery Channing. He wrote, and he talked, and he preached, with an industry, an

earnestness, and an ability, worthy of a better cause. His fanaticism—his fervid denunciation—his burning indignation, met the warmest approval of Mr. Longfellow. He even addresses him in stale and vapid verse, bidding him fight on, and fight ever, against his countrymen at the South.

Others of these "*Poems*" are filled with the foulest exaggerations, and breathe the most incendiary spirit. The icicles which usually encircled his heart, even slightly melted—not with a noble humanity—not with a far-reaching and deep-searching love for the down-trodden and oppressed—but with the hope of receiving the adulations and of deserving the caresses of a wild and reckless faction in this country, and of the double-distilled venom of a clique in England. He had no personal wrongs to avenge on the South. Her people had ministered to his purse, had even taken some pride in his growing fame. The political arena had not been soiled by the touch, nor disturbed by the cry, of abolition agitation. The country was at peace; discord was at rest. Mr. Longfellow's friend Sumner had not then received that memorable and deserved castigation for his libels, which has branded his name with infamy; nor had his compatriot Burlingame been compelled to flee to the Canadian shores to display his martial prowess. No state necessity, no suffering morality, no bleeding humanity, inspired his soul or roused his dormant patriotism. There was neither excuse nor apology to justify his wanton and shameless attack upon a people who had never offended him—upon an institution over which he had no control, and for the maintenance of which he was only so far responsible as he might revere and uphold the constitution and government to which he owed allegiance. Under these circumstances, we do not hesitate to say that no man of a truly elevated nature—with high and generous sentiments warming his bosom—with the instincts of natural justice and charity guiding his impulses—would stoop to prostitute thus his pen. But there was one meaner step to take, and he took it. It was this. In 1845, his poetical works were for the first time collected into a volume and published with embellishments. These "*Poems on Slavery*" were omitted in that edition. They have been omitted in the ten succeeding editions which followed, down to 1855. Why was this? He did not have the moral courage to face the indignation of a people whom he had so insultingly wronged. *He was afraid that the sale of his books would be injured at the South*, well knowing that the Northern and foreign demand for the suppressed portions, could be supplied from sources always at command. Now, however, that prosperity has made him insolent, and the bold,

bad movement which he gave an impulse to, has spread over the whole North, he drags from their hiding-places these "*Poems on Slavery*," and boldly inserts them in a new edition of his works, from the Boston press. The history of literature affords many instances of imposture; but none can be found, not even that of Dr. Ireland, more impudent, unblushing, or despicable, than this.

The civilization of every country is closely blended with its social existence. Like liberty, it is dear to every man who has the soul to appreciate its value. The people of these United States have many reasons to be proud of and attached to theirs. It is different, in many respects, from that of other nations, just as our systems of laws, our free institutions, our complex form of government, our modes of thought, and the habitudes of our people, are different from all others. It is, therefore, as much our duty to maintain and advance this peculiar civilization, as it is to preserve the political and other blessings which we enjoy. This can be done efficiently, by a literature which shall be commensurate to our intellectual wants, and which shall, at the same time, be capable of illustrating and expounding the march of progress, however rapid or expansive may be its destiny. But this civilization cannot be rendered permanent, nor this literature respectable, unless the language in which thought is conveyed to mankind, is kept pure and idiomatic. Many, perhaps most, of the social advantages which belong to our people, are theirs by right of conquest over rugged nature, opposing elements, and hostile man; but the language, which above every other circumstance renders the nation homogeneous, comes by inheritance. It descended from the same Providence, and the same ancestry who gave to us a refuge and a home in the western wilds, civil and religious liberty, and a national existence. The authors who have made that language glorious by their writings, and the great truths they have taught, are precious heritages to this generation, no matter what sky smiled over their birth-place. Their works and their fame belong to portions of two hemispheres, and as much to America as to England. Wherever the drum of the Anglo-Saxon or the axe of the Anglo-American is heard, there is a common bond, which must ever unite them so long as they speak a common language. A responsibility, therefore, rests upon each, and upon both, to honor the old fathers who, through centuries of darkness and toil, constructed that language; and to cherish the words in which they wrote, the styles which they adopted, and the idioms which they established. Let posterity collate new ideas if they can, let them express those ideas with fullness and with free-

dom; but let them allow no transition of the bold, pointed, vigorous, and energetic old English, into the limping, deformed, and emasculated jargon of modern empirics. Surely, no better medium of thought, and no better methods of expressing thought, are required, than those in use when Milton wrote, when the Bible was translated, when Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence, and when Webster spoke.

Now, it is our deliberate judgment, that Mr. Longfellow has made a flagrant attempt to destroy the very basis of this language, and to undermine the civilization which belongs to it, and which has grown up with it and out of it. Like most timid innovators, or second-hand thinkers, he commenced his attacks with great caution. The approbation of some and the indifference of others, and the silence of a third class, who saw, but spoke not, operated on his weak nerves most charmingly. He now produces the most studied productions of his brain, in what can be termed neither the poetry of prose nor the poetry of verse. In the "*Courtship of Miles Standish*," his readers are treated to the same stiff, affected, and mongrel hexameters, which were so offensive to good taste in "*Evangeline*" and some other poems. Instead of *accent*, in which the real power of the English language consists, *quantity* is substituted. Dactyls and spondees, the thesis, the arsis, and the different kinds of cæsura, are thus made to usurp and overthrow all the laws of verse to which we have been accustomed, and which time and usage have sanctified.

This effort to foist hostile principles upon the language, and thus finally lead to its destruction, as at present used, has not even the poor merit of originality. Greater minds and bolder hearts than Mr. Longfellow or his abettors can boast of, tried the same experiment long ago. Nearly three hundred years back Thomas Drant and Gabriel Harvey became enamored with the beauties of the hexameter, and wasted much valuable time and learning in a futile attempt to introduce it into English verse. Harvey was a man of talent, erudition, and enthusiasm. He was probably sincere when he said, "If I never deserve any better remembrance, let me be epitaphed the inventor of the English hexameter." He was the friend of Sir Philip Sidney, and inspired that gallant courtier with an ambition to fight in this new intellectual armor. Accordingly we find in the "*Arcadia*" occasional verses in hexameter, which, despite the respect we bear the attainments and memory of the author, appear to us almost as ridiculous as those of Mr. Longfellow. Mr. Richard Stanyhurst, another cotemporary, translated the first four books of the *Æniad* into the same verse. Even Spenser

at one time was fascinated with the idea of thus transmitting to coming generations his immortal thoughts; but mature reflection, a diligent study of its principles, and some experience of the dangers of so great an innovation, convinced him of the propriety of giving it up. What he remarked, in one of his epistles, written in 1850 to Harvey, who was a bosom crony, has lost none of its truth by the lapse of time. He says, in allusion to the English hexameter, "The only or chiefest hardness is in the accent, which sometimes gapeth, as it were yawneth, ill-favoredly, coming short of that it should, and sometime exceeding the measure of the number; as in *carpenter*, the middle syllable being used short in speech when it should be read long in verse, seemeth like a lame gosling, that draweth one leg after her; and *heaven*, being used short, as one syllable, when it is verse stretched with a diastole, is like a dog, that holdeth up one leg." Nash, a witty and brilliant writer of that day, characterizes it as "that drunken, staggering kind of verse, which is all up hill and down hill;" and "like a horse plunging through the mire in deep winter; now soused up to the saddle, and straight aloft on his tiptoes." Subsequently, an obscure author, by the name of Webbe, took the same crotchet into his head that had haunted Harvey, and undertook to render the *Eclogues* of Virgil into English hexameter. The following couplet from that work, found in Mr. Hallam's "*History of the Literature of Europe*," as a specimen of sense, if not of smoothness, is fully equal to some of the flights in the "*Courtship of Miles Standish*:"

"But by the scorched bank sides, i' thy footsteps I go plodding;
Hedgerows hot do resound, with grasshops mournfully squeaking."

All these efforts, with some others, which were made in the succeeding half century, met with signal failures, although commenced under every advantage of time, talent, and circumstance. English literature was then in its infancy; ardent minds engaged in the task of introducing the change; the idioms of the language were unsettled; usage, precedent, and association, had not given a decided preference for one kind of verse over another; a venerable antiquity had not crowned, with its mellow glories, the works of the old authors; and the ancient classics were studied and loved as never before nor since. It remained for the restless and innovating spirit of the present age to revive the attempt to destroy the entire prosody of the language. The apparent success which attended the introduction of the hexameter into German poetry, under the auspices of Goethe and Schlegel, incited a busy coterie in England, with Mr. Southey at its head, to similar undertakings. With such examples before him, it is

not surprising that Mr. Longfellow, whose eye is ever strained toward foreign lands—whose ambition is all concentrated in transatlantic celebrity, now that he has conquered a place at home—whose chief vanity is gratified with being able to astound his countrymen with novelties—whose love for American literature is measured by the dollars and dimes it brings to his pockets—should readily lend the little prestige which belongs to his name to further the same end. The landmarks which guided the good and great of past times, in the pursuits of truth and excellence, of course, could be of small value to such a mind as his. The civilization which has fought its way through the darkness of the middle ages, and finally overcome the iron oppression of feudalism, is not worth preserving, in the estimation of a man, whose patriotism is bounded by his own domain, and whose love for mankind is confined to himself. He may yet, however, be made to feel with old Samuel Darriel :

“ ——— but years have done me this wrong,
To make me write too much and live too long.”

ART. II.—THE OLD DOMINION—VALLEY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

We concluded our last number with a description and history of the village of Port Royal.

We have since examined several patents granted in the years 1661-'66, and find the transportation of persons (servants), in all cases the specified consideration. Prosser, whom we found joint patentee with Chitwood for a large tract on the opposite side of the river, patented also much land on this side. Neither he, nor any of the early patentees of land in this vicinity, seem ever to have occupied their lands. It is probable they were shipowners and merchants, who made a business of the white apprentice trade, just as the French and English now do of the African and Coolie apprentice trades. Their servants were required to serve only four years if over sixteen when imported, if English ; if Irish, six years. After a time the Irish were put on the same footing with the English servants. The Yankees have returned to the system of white slave immigration. They send “capital” (as Mr. Sumner tells us) “in advance of labor,” buy up the lands, build houses, erect mills, &c., &c., so that when the laborer comes he finds himself *comfortably* enslaved, until population becomes dense or wages low. Then he can, under this new system of “organized emigration,” join another Kansas company, and move further west ; still as a slave, but a slave

with good wages. Poor emigrant pioneers, settling in single families, are worse off than slaves, and nearly as ignorant and savage as the Indians. Such is the description which Horace Greeley gives of them at the North, and we have no doubt it is a faithful one. The Virginia white servants could not be punished corporeally without the judgment and sentence of a justice of the peace; but the masters were authorized, without such sentence, to shave off the hair or bore the ears, and brand the cheeks with the letter R, of habitual runaways. These runaways were sometimes insurrectionary, and incited the Indians to make war on the whites; hence the shaving and branding them were necessary police regulations. They were subjected to capital punishment if they left *either* powder, or shot, or a gun, with the Indians. Far the larger portion of the white servants must have been worthy poor persons who had no other means of emigrating; for they soon blended and harmonized with the richer classes, and formed, by the intermingling, a society so remarkable for moral elevation as to be likened to the Romans, even before the Revolution. By-the-by, the account of the Romans is that they were originally a very mixed breed.

The Sabine women never made better wives than the girls imported from London for the colonial planters, nor did the Roman men make kinder, more indulgent husbands than those planters. The Virginia Company in London were careful and choice in the selection of the intended brides, and the House of Burgesses, in Virginia, very stern in their requirements; for we find them shipping back two of the girls for misbehavior in their voyage to Virginia. The early Virginia burgesses lived in a protracted crisis, in the midst of danger and Indian incursions and war. They were large landholders, had numerous white servants and dependants, and owned many negro slaves. They were well-informed, chivalrous, iron-willed, rigid men; a new and much improved edition of the "Grim barons of mediæval England." Growing up in the colony, they understood its wants and its interests, and were alone formed and fitted to rule it. They chafed and fretted under all English interference in their affairs; always succeeded in thwarting and defeating such interference, and, under Cromwell, whom they cordially despised and hated, were wholly independent of English rule. They had neither sympathy with the English revolution, nor admiration for its regicide actors, who were equally ready to cast away their principles and become the sycophants of the vulgar usurper and despot, Cromwell, or to cringe like fawning spaniels before the throne of the dissolute Charles II. Not a name in

Eastern Virginia, of town, river, county, or individual, preserves the memory of the English revolution; Virginians then treated it with silent contempt. Their posterity have "nursed their wrath to keep it warm," and continue the quarrel with the crop-eared puritan. The names of the counties in Eastern Virginia were taken generally from the nobility and royal families of England, because the burgesses considered the nobility and royal family their peers and equals, not from a feeling of servility. Edmund Burke well understood the proud indomitable spirit of these Virginia barons, and warned England of the folly of attempting to subdue them.

The government of the colony was very like that of Sparta: thoroughly republican, thoroughly aristocratic, strict, rigid, minute, and all-pervading. Like the Spartans, surrounded by enemies far more numerous than themselves, and with scores of turbulent servants within, they found it necessary at first to lead a camp life under military discipline, and to hold lands in common. They had, too, public granaries for the supply of all in case of dearth or accident.

They displayed great sagacity and wisdom in their early agrarian and military social organization, and equal good sense in permitting separate ownership of lands, and consequent social segregation, so soon as their numbers rendered separate living safe. It is true they were well nigh exterminated soon after trying the experiment, but this was owing to a degree of Indian cunning, concert, and treachery, that the most cautious could hardly have apprehended.

The colony was a garrison and a camp, and strict subordination, and concert of thought and action, were essential to security. Freedom of religion, and liberty of speech and the press, were rigidly and properly inhibited. Persons who spoke in disrespect of the Church of England, of religion, the Bible, or of public officials, were censured, punished, and compelled publicly to acknowledge their offences, and beg pardon for them on their knees. Quakers were expelled the colony, and if they returned the third time, were to be hung. This intolerance of dissent, when it affects the safety, the morals, or the peace and quiet of society, still distinguishes Virginians. A stern and rigid public opinion now suffices to restrain offenders, whom our ancestors very prudently and wisely subjected to the stocks, the pillory, and the gallows. The puritans of New-England were at first more moral, religious, wise, prudent, and intolerant, than we, but now negroes go to school with and marry white girls, Bloomers walk the streets, strong-minded women lecture against marriage and the Bible, and weak-minded men against everything orderly or respectable—in consequence of which "Waltham factory boys and Natick

cobblers" have usurped the highest places in society; and New-England institutions are tottering to their base. If their friend, his ebony ex-majesty, Faustin of Hayti, would send them a young prince of the blood to rule them, their condition would be mightily improved. However, if she will send the factory boys and cobblers back to work—put her great men (of whom she has plenty) in her high places, reinstate her orthodox clergy, return to her intolerance of infidelity, heresy, immorality and error of every kind, and renew the African slave trade, we will make friends with her. In fact, we greatly admire New-England, when she is "right side up," but heartily detest that vulgar, abominable vice which she is obscenely displaying just now.

But where are we? Why, we started with our readers for a pleasant trip down the happy, fertile, smiling valley of the classic Rappahannock, and here we are! stuck fast in the snows of New-England, in the midst of January, with bleak mountains, and sterile fields, and noisome, noisy factories, and cobblers, and Bloomers, and heretics, and infidels, around us. Why, at this rate, and traveling in this direction, it will take us a year to get to the mouth of the Rappahannock, and the end of our subject; besides, we shall travel by the North pole (which is somewhere near the State of Maine), and visit the antipodes

Just below Port Royal, on the land of Philip Lightfoot, Esq., there was once an Indian village or settlement. The locality still abounds with their stone arrowheads, long sharp stones intended to spear fish, stone ornaments; and a stone axe or tomahawk has been found there. A few miles below, a silver medal, appearing by the inscription to have been presented by Captain Smith to Powhatan, was picked up some twenty years since. At Port Tobago, once the property of Sir Thomas Lunsford, there was also an Indian village. Many Indian relics have been disinterred, or found lying on the ground there. We presume these Indians belonged to the tribe of Mattapoisi. Descendants of that tribe, mixed with the negro, still dwell in our neighborhood. The remnant of the tribe still reside in a neighboring county, on lands allotted to them by the State. They are not subject to the ordinary State authority, but are an "*imperium in imperio*," governed, we know not how. They retain not a word of the Indian language, live chiefly by fishing, manufacture a coarse earthenware, are harmless and inoffensive, and about three hundred in number. They now have as much negro as Indian blood. We do not believe any Indian tribe ever resided permanently above Port Royal. There was no good fishing above, no oys-

ters, and the stiff and stony lands, twenty miles above, could not be cultivated by their wooden or stone implements. Here, they were within a few miles of abundant oyster banks and fine fisheries on the Potomac, and resided on lands exceedingly fertile and easy to cultivate. The few Indians found in Virginia, clung to tide-water, and perished so soon as driven from it. The lands of Virginia, on the Chesapeake, and near it, on the rivers falling into it, would sustain in abundance a population four times as dense as that of China, with little labor. The fish and oysters alone would support millions, and catching them is rather an amusement than labor. The land, now rich, is everywhere underlaid with fine marl, and may be supplied by cheap water carriage with manures of all kinds. We have no stone or rock, no stiff lands, and little or no wet lands to contend with. No wonder the Indians chose it for a residence. If we had to live by manual labor, we would stick to the oyster-banks and fishing-grounds.

Talking of oysters, reminds us that the Rappahannock is celebrated alike for the quality and quantity of its oysters. Our "fundum" will some day pay a large revenue to the State. We observe that a State commissioner has already been examining it, and has reported very favorably as to its present and prospective productiveness.

Fish of all varieties common to our latitude abound in the lower part of the river; and shad, herring, sturgeon, alewives, &c., up to the falls. The soil on the Rappahannock is generally light and sandy, better calculated for Indian corn than wheat: yet some of it contains sufficient clay, and is wheat as well as corn land, of the best quality. Wheat and corn are almost the only crops. It is not good grass land generally. Such of it as produces grass well, is too productive in grain to be applied to grazing. The valley or river flat, including each side of the river, averages about three miles in width. It is all cleared and in cultivation.

This valley has been becoming more and more healthy for the last thirty years. Bilious diseases are not more common on the river than in the forest. The brows of the first hills, some mile or two from the rivers, are now almost the only sickly situations in Eastern Virginia. The average length of human life, in this whole section, is quite as great as that of any other country.

The most remarkable characteristic of this valley is the absence of all great crimes. We do not remember to have heard or read of a single instance of wilful premeditated murder, committed on the flats of Rappahannock, nor indeed of any startling enormity whatever. Its history would furnish no

material for a modern novel, or a sensation paper or review at the North. We have no police reports, no calendar of crime, no gross ignorance, no destitution or starvation, no trades unions, no hungry mobs, no operatives out of employment, of houses and homes, of food, of fire and of raiment. There is nothing dramatic, nothing tragic or horrible in the tenor of human life. *We* have made the rash and entirely novel attempt to write about men's good actions, instead of giving a darker hue to their crimes; to describe peace, plenty, abundance, contentment, good order, morality and piety, instead of taking our readers, like a Northern sensation editor, or French or English novelist, into dens of destitution and crime, into gambling hells, into cellars crowded with disease, infection, and poverty, into deep gloomy mines, wearisome factories, and starving cottages. The public taste has become vitiated and depraved. It likes "to sup full with horrors." Those writers are most popular, those books, papers, and reviews, most read, which portray the dark and gloomy side of human nature. With us it has no dark or gloomy side. We are obliged to say good things of our neighbors, because we know nothing bad of them. The fashionable writers of the day must be hypochondriacs or vile defamers, or human nature around them is a very different thing from that to which we have been accustomed.

The defect of our society is, that it gets on so smoothly, so quietly, so *comme il faut*, that life almost stagnates into *ennui et tedium vitæ*. Readers accustomed to gloat over twenty murders a day, will hardly condescend to read us, who have not a single crime or stirring tale of human suffering to relate. Possibly, nay, probably, Mr. Reviewer, your readers belong to a class who have as little taste for the *horrible* as we. Trusting to this, we are venturing to serve up an intellectual report, without those condiments of crime and poverty, considered so indispensable by all the fashionable and popular writers of the day.

There was a time, however, when, in this now quiet valley, human life was dramatic and tragic enough to gratify the appetite of the most gluttonous lover of the horrible. For most of the first forty years after the original settlement, war raged between the colonists and the Indians; war, such as none but savages can wage, and none but men bent on extermination can retaliate; war open and covert; war in the grain field, in the cottage, in the church, at the domestic fireside; war in the midst of peace; war by day and war by night; war against women and children, against the sick, the aged, the infant in the cradle, and against the strong and athletic;

war between individuals and between armies. And arson, and rapine, and cold deliberate murder, the concomitants of war, were everyday occurrences. The law required all men to keep guns, and powder, and shot; to go armed into their grain and tobacco fields; nay, always to go armed to the house of God. But neither history nor tradition has preserved the details of this gloomy period. The very names of half the Indian tribes engaged in these border feuds, are lost and forgotten. We rejoice that it is so. Men are not made better by reading graphic accounts of savage ferocity, diabolical revenge, and unsparing cruelty.

The hand of Providence has drawn the veil of oblivion over the dark deeds perpetrated by men maddened into monsters.

On the south side of the Rappahannock, Mr. William Pratt's farm and beautiful residence, Camden, lies, next below Mr. Lightfoot's; then Port Tobago, belonging to Mrs. White, and adjoining Liberty-hill, belonging to John T. Boutwell, Esq. On the opposite or King George side, lies the fine farm and improvements of Mrs. Tayloe and Carolinus Turner; the former called Oakenbrow, the latter Nausatico. This last is one of several fine estates belonging to Mr. Turner, on the river. Walsingham, the farm and residence of George Turner, Esq., opposite Port Royal, is where the first American Turner of this family settled. He made a tasteful and judicious selection for his cis-Atlantic home. Next below Nausatico is the farm and dwelling of our old friend (not an old man), schoolmate, and connection, Fielding Lewis. He is the great-grand-nephew of Washington, and, in person, more like him than any man living, unless it be his father, Dangerfield Lewis, Esq., of Marmion, King George Co., Virginia. At Marmion, there is a fine portrait of Mr. Lewis's grandmother, a sister of Washington. It is noble looking, and greatly resembles the portraits of the General.

On the south side of the river we come to the Essex line. Richard Baylor's extensive and fertile estate begins here. He owns here in a compact body some eight thousand acres of cultivated flat-land, of excellent quality; has besides, estates lower down the river; and has purchased of late years Sandy Point on James river, a very large and valuable farm, being part of the Tetingden estate, the family-seat of the Lightfoots. Mr. Baylor has built a dwelling on the hills above his flats, such as becomes a man of his means. Bishop Meade, in his "Families of Virginia," gives an interesting history of the Baylor family. Mr. William Brooke, an aged and highly respected gentleman, owns Brooke's Bank on the river, below his nephew, Mr. Baylor's estates. In this vicinity are

the estates of Senator Hunter and Hon. M. R. Garnett. We need not tell the reader who they are, except to say they are estimable in their private relations, as they are distinguished in their public ones. Below this are the extensive and fertile estates of the Messrs. Waring, nephews of Mr. Richard Baylor. I knew their father well. He was my friend and classmate. I was also acquainted with their grandfather, the late Robert Payne Waring. He was the wealthiest land and slave holder, and (we thought) the best man, in Eastern Virginia. In this vicinity, on the river, lies Blandsfield, the venerable baronial mansion and estate of the Beverleys. We presume, from the name, indeed we have heard, it originally belonged to the Blands, a wealthy and distinguished James river family. The Beverleys probably acquired it by intermarriage with the Blands, for they (the Beverleys) are connected with most or all of the old James river families. Intermarriages, continued and repeated, between members of the same family, or between families variously and nearly related, have been long practised in Virginia. It is a popular notion, that such intermarriages exercise a deteriorating influence on their progeny, both physically and intellectually. Our observation has led us to the opposite conclusion. We breed animals in and in, to obtain and preserve a good race, and never cross the hound with the spaniel, the race horse with the Flemish mare, nor the game cock with the dunghill fowl, to improve the breeds. Crossing produces incongruities and deformities, and partial hybridism, for in England it is ascertained that after frequent crossing animals cease to breed. The color and proportions of all wild animals, birds as well as beasts, are perfect, because they breed in and in. Domestic animals and domestic fowls are disproportioned in figure, awkward in movement, piebald, wall-eyed. Chickens are spotted, speckled in color, and devoid of all character and uniformity, because of the conjunction of incoherent and incongruous breeds or races. The Roman patricians were the purest, the noblest, the greatest of men, until they blended by intermarriages with the wealthy plebeians. After this, their lofty pride and courage, and their talent for command, were gone. They had sold nobility for money, and, true to the terms of the compact, the Roman senators, their descendants, became usurers, instead of warriors. The plebeian class lost, at the same time, their loyalty and courage, and gained nothing by substituting misers for heroes, as masters, nothing by erecting an aristocracy of money in place of an aristocracy of virtue, courage, and family. " 'Tis better to fall before the lion than the wolf—better to have a master with a sword by his side than one with a quill behind

his ear." So long as private property is permitted, there must be an aristocracy ; for wealth is power and distinction. We have Hebrew practices and authority for our theory ; in Tobit, iv. 12, we find these words :

"Chiefly take a wife of the seed of thy fathers, and take not a strange woman to wife, which is not of thy fathers' tribe, for we are the children of the prophets, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Remember, my son, that our fathers from the beginning, even that they all married wives of their own kindred, and were blessed in their children, and their seed shall inherit the land."

The North sees and complains of its codfish nobility, which, with its multitudinous crossings of blood, is not half so respectable as Virginia's old colonial baronage, who, like all hereditary nobility, were, from their limited number, of necessity continually breeding in and in. We do not know how far this was the case with the Beverleys. We do know that, without their wealth and without their high English connection, their talents and courage would have sufficed to have gained them distinction in the colony.

Col. William Beverley, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Beverley, the clerk of the House of Burgesses, who was so long and so unjustly persecuted for his patriotic and pertinacious refusal to deliver the journal of the House of Burgesses to the Governor and Council, now owns and occupies Blandfield. The early historian of Virginia, Beverley, was also an ancestor of Col. Beverley.

We will now return to the north side of the river, and take a stride from Mr. Fielding Lewis's to the "*quondam*" town of Leeds. Much of interesting historical association, no doubt, intervenes, but we have neither time nor means to exhumate and expose it. Leeds was established in 1742, two years before Port Royal. It was at first a place of much promise, grew rapidly, and was distinguished for its tobacco trade and its races, at which most of the wealth and fashion of Virginia annually assembled. When we studied geography, (Morse's), which wasn't so very long ago, Leeds was enumerated as one of the big towns of Virginia. Now, Marius might philosophize amid its ruins (if he could find them), and, but for the splendid corn that grows where "Leeds was !" another Ossian might memorize its decay.

The trustees for laying it out, selling the lots, &c., were all and each of that landed aristocracy who ruled Virginia, despite of King, Parliament, and Protector. They lived "few and far between," because their great landed domain intercepted and prevented contiguity. The statutes of the colony, which they alone enacted, recognised them as a distinct, privileged class, who were exempted, on account of their degree, from those corporeal punishments to which ordinary people were

subjected. They resembled the patricians of Rome, more than the half-way nobility of modern England. Like those patricians they had, practically, no king or other superior above them, and, like them, they were heads of great social circles that depended on and revolved around them. They had each a large retinue of slaves, white apprentice servants, freedmen and poor dependants or clients. Like the Barons of Runnymede, if not kings, they felt themselves the peers of royalty. Born and trained for command, they made excellent rulers, because they had been educated for that purpose. A shoe-shop or an attorney's office is now deemed the true school of statesmanship, "*Credat Judæus Apella, non ego!*" Jack-Cadeism is learned in such schools of politics, and Jack-Cadeism is rampant already in Massachusetts, and about to sing out—

"When Adam delved and Eve spun,
Where was then the gentleman?"

as prelude to its agrarian projects. "It will not, and it cannot come to good!"

The names of the Leeds trustees were—Thomas Lee, Esq., Charles Carter, Thomas Turner, Daniel McCarty, Harry Turner, Maximilian Robinson, and Nicholas Smith, gentlemen.

This is the same Thomas Turner, of Walsingham, and the same Charles Carter, of Cleave, who were appointed two years after, as trustees for laying out Port Royal. They were taken from the opposite side of the river, and from another county, as trustees in the latter case, and carried nearly thirty miles below to lay out Leedstown. So we find Mann Page, from Spotsylvania, appointed as a trustee for Falmouth, in King George. None but large landholders, who were well informed, were then appointed to office. The Leeds trustee, Harry Turner, was brother or father of Thomas Turner. One of them married a Miss Smith, and thereby acquired Smith's Mount, a fine farm near Leeds.

The Lee mentioned as one of the trustees, was a member of the Stradford family of Lees, so distinguished in history. Nicholas Smith was a descendant of a wealthy old Gloucester family, and an ancestor of the present Lieutenant William T. Smith. It is curious and agreeable to trace families from their early settlement on James and York rivers, and in Middlesex and Gloucester, up the Northern Neck, to the mountains, and finally to the south and west, and to the Pacific. Bishop Meade's list of vestrymen enables us, in a great measure, to effect this. This is true history, the more interesting, because it treats of men more like ourselves, than heroes and kings, the usual "*dramatis personæ*" of the historian.

Social history is generally felt to be a desideratum, and

many pens, both in Europe and America, are being employed in attempts to supply the deficiency. But materials are woefully wanting, and fires, and the negligence of individuals, are daily consigning to destruction valuable family papers that would shed light on this most useful and interesting branch of history. The compilers of the *Pictorial History of England* have attempted to add social to political history, but have evinced neither research, industry, taste nor judgment, in their feeble effort. In truth it should be kept separate from general history, for it is a tangled web; sufficient for the research and ingenuity of any one mind.

Just back of Leedstown, on the narrow tableland that here intervenes, is one of the best county neighborhoods in all Virginia. It is classic ground, too, for it overlooks the birthplace of Washington, and is the land of the Lees, and many other distinguished Revolutionary worthies. Westmoreland has been truly called the cradle of the Revolution, not only on account of the great men whom she furnished, but on account of her early and decided action in behalf of revolution. We regret that we cannot stop and tarry with our friends in this pleasant and classic neighborhood, but we have much work before us in the valley which we have chosen as our theme, and little time or space in which to complete it. However, our pen, "*acquirit vires eundo*," and after getting down the Rappahannock, we contemplate a trip up the Bay, up the Potomac, across the valley to the "*Ultima Thule*" of the grant to Lord Fairfax. We will visit our friends about the birthplace of Washington, and linger with them as we ascend the Potomac. This will be as author. In the meantime, we intend to see them in *propria personæ*, and would modestly suggest that they have, as usual, plenty of fish, oysters, and wild fowl for the man, and ransack all the old drawers, cuddies, and garrets, to find papers for the author.

The site of Leedstown was first in Lancaster county; then in Rappahannock county, which was cut off from Lancaster; next in Richmond county; then in King George, which was cut off from Richmond, and finally its ashes reposed in Westmoreland, the cradle of liberty, and birthplace of Washington.

Above, and adjoining Tappahannock, lies the farm of Dr. Roane. Bishop Meade has given us no account of the Roane family, because, we presume, they make no figure in the annals of the Episcopal church. They were very early settlers. The first we hear of them is in the counties of Hanover and King William. A member of the family told us that they were conspicuous actors in Bacon's rebellion. The history of this rebellion is rather dim and indistinct, but taking Burke's

account of it, who seems himself to have been one of those early democrats who confounded treason and patriotism as one and the same thing, and is the apologist and eulogist of Bacon, taking even his account, we think Bacon was half filibuster, half Jack Cade. He slew the Indians, "hip and thigh," just as Moses and Joshua slew the Canaanites, simply because they were Indians; and then marched upon Jamestown, because he had nothing else to do, but with as little definite object in view as Jack Cade, when he boasted that "he would graze his pal-frey in Cheapside." We shall not attempt to rescue from a well-merited oblivion the valiant deeds enacted by the Roanes in this half-mythical siege, but have no doubt they were as brave as either Ajax, and as irascible as Achilles.

In the first notice we meet of them in history, we find them in a position as honorable and distinguished as that of the English Barons at Runnymede—like them, striking a first great blow for liberty, not because they thought themselves the equals, but because they felt themselves the superiors of other people. Never was the struggle for liberty or independence begun, except by aristocrats; for to them alone are the fetters of despotism galling and oppressive. But when a La Fayette, or a Washington, has opened the way for the rabble, and given them a taste for the sweet abandon of licentiousness, they turn upon their liberators, abuse them, ostracize them, put their own creatures into all high places, expel religion, threaten property, and erect altars to Peter Porcupine, or Tom Paine, or the Goddess of Reason. But it is only the volcanic throes and eruptions of revolution that can keep society "bottom upward." Subsidence and stratification are natural, healthful, regenerative processes, in the social or political body. Already men, and men's memories, are ascending or subsiding to their natural positions. Great men are selected for high positions, as well in France as in America. The worship of Tom Paine, Peter Porcupine, and the Goddess of Reason, has ceased; and nobody traduces the memory of Washington and La Fayette, except Mr. Garrison's Massachusetts free negroes, and his masculine women and feminine men. The specific gravity of the masses is fast restoring them to their true place, as the substratum of the social edifice. Like Richard Cromwell, tired of playing the sovereign, a part for which they are unfitted, as well by birth as education, they have abdicated, and instead of ruling, are content to follow their rulers, by King Caucus appointed. But we don't mean to be read out of the great Democratic party, which we have stuck to ever since our boyhood, through good report and through evil report, in its prosperity and in its adversity, and

which we mean hereafter to stick to. It is a sensible, practical party, that adapts its principles, of which it has plenty, and its measures, to the exigencies of the occasion—that is, radical and revolutionary, when revolution is needed, and vigilant, rigid, and conservative, when the rational and just objects of revolution have been attained. We were radical when young, and so was the party. The advance of age, and maturer judgment, have made us conservative, and we find that the Democratic party is becoming quite as conservative as we.

To return to the Roanes. We find two of them, Thomas Roane and W. Roane, signers of articles of association entered into by some hundred and ten gentlemen of the Northern Neck, binding themselves to stand by each other in resisting the execution of the Stamp Act, at all hazards, and denying the right of the British Parliament to tax the colonists. It was written by Richard Henry Lee, of Westmoreland county, who signs it first. It is dated February 27th, 1766, more than ten years before the Declaration of independence. Of itself, it initiated revolution; so that we find the Northern Neck and Rappahannock Valley striking a blow for independence, ten years before independence was formally and nationally declared. It is a much better written paper than the after Declaration of Independence, for it expresses in few but well selected appropriate words, the firm resolves and purposes of brave and enlightened men, without any of the Bombastes Furioso, Jacobinical, false, fallacious, and puerile stuff about human equality and the rights of man. They were practical men, satisfied to redress the wrongs inflicted on themselves, and to leave posterity, "all the world and the rest of mankind," to attend to their own affairs, as occasion might require and circumstances permit.

They published no new system of political and social philosophy, as a panacea for all of humanity. The world hadn't then gone clean daft mad, as it did soon thereafter.

The "spirit of universal emancipation" had not been invoked. Brave, grim-visaged men then ruled a world, which has since been committed to the care of too tender-hearted old maids, and crazy "rose-water" philanthropists. The paper to which we have referred will be found in the appendix to the 2d volume of Bishop Meade's work, page 434.

The Roanes were zealous, active Whigs, during the Revolution. The family have been generally talented, and all, we believe, decided Democrats. Among its distinguished members were Judge Spencer Roané, of the Court of Appeals, of Virginia; his son, the late Hon. Wm. H. Roane, a senator of the United States; Hon. John Roane deceased, long a member

of Congress from the King William district, and his son, Hon. John Roane, afterward a representative from the same district, but for many years past a resident of Washington. A branch of the family removed to Tennessee. One became Governor of that State, and another a very learned physician of Nashville. Our mutual and accomplished friend, Mr. Editor, A. Roane, of Washington, is of this branch. We wish that he would more frequently adorn your REVIEW with his learned and polished contributions.

By furnishing incorrect information to Bishop Meade, in tracing the genealogy of the Brockenbrough family, we cheated our friend and connection, Hon. John Roane, out of a grandfather. We wrote that "Newman Brockenbrough, brother of the celebrated Tory, Austin Brockenbrough, was childless." We were mistaken. He had one daughter, who married the Hon. John Roane, Sen., and was the mother of the present John Roane, of Washington. William Brockenbrough, the father of the celebrated Tory of Newman, and of Dr. John Brockenbrough, is one of the signers of the association above mentioned. His son, Dr. John Brockenbrough, married a Miss Roane, sister of Hon. John Roane, the elder. From this marriage are descended all the Brockenbroughs who have attained distinction in Virginia. This family originally settled in the valley of Rappahannock, and many of them still reside in it.

A most worthy member of it, Dr. Austin Brockenbrough, of Tappahannock, died very recently. He was one of the few remaining links connecting the gentlemen of the old school with those of the present day. He left great wealth, to be divided among his numerous and highly respected descendants.

The village of Tappahannock is the county seat of Essex. It is handsomely situated on the Rappahannock, where the river is more than a mile wide, and navigable for ships. It has much improved recently, and contains, we believe, a population of about five hundred. It is as well situated for foreign trade as any other point on the waters of the Chesapeake, and must become a considerable town when connected with the Great West by railroads. The wealth of the valley of Rappahannock, and its rich oyster banks and fisheries, render this connection *ultimately* inevitable. We cannot go the length of Mr. Barwell's theory, however ably sustained. Railroads without breaks are to agricultural countries, and to countries producing only the raw material for manufactures, exhausting cathartics, and render them tributary to the manufacturing nations with which they deal. European trade is an unmitigated evil, first, because the skillful labor of Europe is thereby twice as well paid as the coarse, common labor of

America, for which it is exchanged ; and secondly, because a people engaged in producing the mere raw material, can never be more than half civilized. That people which practises most of the useful arts and industrial avocations, is most civilized ; that which practises fewest, the least civilized. The whole object and end of European trade is to enable us of America, like savage princes, to enjoy the products of art without becoming artists ourselves ; to exchange two hours of our coarse labor for one hour of their skillful labor. It makes us slaves, for the essence of slavery is to be deprived of part of the results of one's labor. It makes us dolts, for it relieves us from the necessity of combining intellectual labor with mere physical labor. It makes us dependants, because, like children, we have not learned to supply our own wants and necessities—except by this exchange of our “handwork” for European “headwork.” Those two dunderheads, Say and Adam Smith, both hold our theory. Say inveighs against the export of the raw material—which is really advocating the protective system ; and Adam Smith shows how *breaks*, or what is the same thing, difficulty of access, will occasion the growth of arts and manufactures. Our apology for citing these, or any other of the free-trade political economists, as authority, is to convince our old foggy readers, if any we have, who still reverence their oft-refuted absurdities and contradictions. This old school of economists had no knowledge whatever of the relations of labor and capital : hence, they were all abolitionists, in theory, if not in fact, and should be consigned to the flames.

Breaks benefit towns and villages, just as they do nations, that is, such towns, villages, and nations, as have not acquired sufficient skill and capital to enter into competition with the markets of the world. Richmond needs them as yet, and should have them. She should be the terminus of our railroad system until she is strong enough to stand alone and defy competition. Our present railroads, too, should be close monopolies, until the wealth of the West pours in, to support and require more roads. Then, and not till then, should railroads pierce the Rappahannock valley.

There is not a mother, white, negro, or Indian, in all America, who is not perfect master of political economy, or rather of social economy, within her own sphere of action ; not a scholar, philosopher, or statesman, in the world, who comprehends, or ever will comprehend, its true, national, political, and world-wide applications ; yet the principles of the science are identically alike with the mother and the statesman. Protect, nurse, the child, nation, or community, until it is old enough, big enough, smart enough, skillful enough, to take care of itself, to

compete with the world ; then, and not till then, it is fitted for the war of the wits ; then, turn it loose, to cheat "all mankind and the rest of the world." A mother knows when, and how long, to practise the protective system, and when to send out the sharp youth to practise free trade, or the war of the wits system. Free trade, and protection, are equally true ; the practical pathologist, and the sagacious, instinctive mother (woman's instincts never err), only know when to apply the one, when the other. We have long since learned that there is nothing so very *true* ; at least, no truths which the human mind can comprehend and follow out, in all their ramifications, and to their whole extent. Hence, all systems of philosophy are of necessity false ; and hence, we intend, when we have leisure and sufficient encouragement, to write a treatise on "Moral Pathology." Don't, dear reader, get scared at pathology. It is not a new-fangled term, like "sociology" and "exploitation." Any Doctor will tell you what it means, in medical practice, and you will then be able to make a pretty good guess as to what we mean by it.

We beg pardon of you, Mr. REVIEWER, for this indulgence in our besetting sin (of running off into philosophical speculation, no matter what the occasion, or who our auditors), and of you, my Tappahannock friends, for my seeming neglect—but only *seeming*, for we were trying to show you there was "a good time coming." Not wishing to extend this essay beyond a readable length, we make our bow to the reader, and to Tappahannock—for the present.

ART. III.—THE NATIONAL METROPOLIS.

WHAT IT IS, AND HOW THE AFFAIRS OF THE NATION ARE MANAGED, IN THE AGGREGATE, AND IN THE DETAIL.

We gather together, in one view, a series of papers which were prepared for us, about fifteen months since, by a gentleman well cognizant of all the ramifications of Washington life, and entirely competent to speak from habits of close observation, in regard to many of its most striking peculiarities.

Those who have resided, as we have for several years, in the National Capital, cannot fail to recognize the truthfulness of most of the pictures and portraits presented, and will be in no danger, at the same time, of confounding the exorcences which have been suffered to form themselves upon its surface, with that undoubtedly refined, polished, intelligent, and virtuous society, which, in the back-ground and unobtrusive, exists there, and has once only to be enjoyed, never afterwards to be forgotten.

From such, in every part of the District, we expect no condemnation of our author's sketches, but believe rather that they will concur with us, in thinking,

they may subserve a useful purpose, in holding up to public view, and, perhaps, correction, polished villany, unprincipled charlatany, degrading subserviency, and all of the other evidences which are presenting themselves, of a corrupted court.

Mingled with our peculiar recollections of the District are so many pleasant memories, so many cherished associations, we would have never to perish, that, despite of the shadows which have their place, we cannot, and desire not, soon to forget it. How much, too, of our social and domestic life has concentrated there! Alas!—[EDITOR.]

WHAT IS WASHINGTON CITY?—As aggregations of men assemble themselves together in cities, their corporate character is necessarily determined by the predominant pursuits of the population. Thus: the city of New-Orleans deals chiefly in the great staples of the South and West; hence, the talk of her merchants is of the rise and fall of cotton, and pork, and of the rivers which bring those products to market. Leeds and Manchester depend upon manufactures; hence, they side in politics with their Republican cousins and customers. They also drug a large per-centage of their children to death annually, because laudanum and its compounds are cheaper than food or hired nurses. At Nantucket the people talk whalebone, blubber, icebergs, and harpoons, exclusively. The dwellers at Key West, and on the coast of Cornwall, innocently interest themselves in speculations upon the wreck-crop. They will discourse of a stranded vessel with as much calmness as a surgeon of a fractured cranium, or an attorney of the profits of an impending administration.

And so the city of Washington has its peculiar interests. Notwithstanding its founders included in their plans a grand design of bringing the trade and waters of the Ohio into the ports of the Potomac, yet is the spacious canal which traverses the city but a long lagoon into which the tide ebbs and flows. Besides bringing pine wood, Cumberland coal, and agues—making an admirable sewer, and requiring a considerable expenditure of public money to bridge it at numerous points—we are not aware that the canal is in any other manner valuable to the city. The chant of the seaman is never heard upon its wharves; the swift gondola does not glide upon its surface; and, except that its turbid bed may be sometimes dragged for a missing Congressman, it sleeps away its ignoble existence in monotonous insignificance.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.—This is the Wall-street of Washington. Here the chances of office become the theme and staple of speculation. Upon this Bourse and Exchange, Administration stock represents “consols,” while that of the numerous aspirants for the succession bob feverishly up and

down the "fancies." Here, Pierce may have run up, under a leader from the *Richmond Enquirer*, or receded with a telegraph from Kansas. The nomination of Fillmore may have caused inquiries after Know-Nothing scrip; while Fremont, put upon the market with no buyers, soared far above par, but ran rapidly just as far below his original figure. Here, the bulls and bears "growl and fight" over the reciprocity treaty—the Mexican indemnity, or the Texas debt—the Capitol Extension, the Deficiency bill, or the Public Printing—these last the effluvia Nili* of the citizens.

CITY PROPERTY.—In like manner, the price of property in the city depends upon politics. Its assessed values represent the stalactytic concretions of the Federal Treasury, *ab urbe condita*—subsisting upon the Government as the mistletoe upon the oak—the adoration of the Federal Union assumes an intensity unknown elsewhere. The value of property in the city depends as much upon the permanence of the Union, as that of a Dutch city does upon the integrity of the national dike. So, just as the hard frost, which destroyed the dike vermin and saved Holland from inundation, relieved the anxieties of that nation, the Compromise of 1850 gave a new lease to the Confederacy, and greatly increased the value of property in Washington. With the same prudent regard for the main chance, the people bear without regret their anomalous exclusion from Federal suffrage or representation. They deem it better to rely upon the favor of Congress as their local legislature, than to insist upon having a representative in that body. And they have reaped as substantial advantage from this as Canada has from continuing in colonial dependence upon England.

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON.—It is thus that streets have been opened and lighted; public squares planted in shrubbery and enclosed with iron; public edifices erected; bridges built; sewers opened; an expensive aqueduct ordered; besides a thousand minor works, necessary to the comfort of the inhabitants. Besides this, the corporation has been aided or relieved of its subscription to the canal, and, perhaps, of other unproductive enterprises. We are not prepared to say that this is not a wise exchange of right of special representation, for the substantial advantage of a general guardianship. It is true, that some of these advantages have been neutralized of late by the fashion, to which we shall hereafter advert, of holding a

* The rise of the Nile fills all Egypt with delight. "When the river riseth," says Pogoche, "to seventeen cubits, the Egyptians make great rejoicings, and cry out, 'Wafaa, Allah! God has given all we wanted.'"

moot canvass for the presidency. For when these municipal elections are adverse to the representative majority, Congress is very little inclined to favor measures recommended by the council. Hence, it is usual to apprehend a very "dry year" with a Democratic council, and a Know-Nothing Congress, or *vice versa*.

ETHNOLOGY OF WASHINGTON.—As the population of other cities has been attracted by peculiar inducements, much of that which originally settled our Federal Metropolis was transferred with the archives and offices of the National Administration from the seat of Continental Government. Upon this foundation arose its present numbers. This population represents every party which has existed from the origin of the Government. Each Administration has brought its retainers; and they have remained, either because unable to get away, or because they hope upon some change to regain the places from which they may have been evicted—or better ones. Thus, the followers of the Adamses were superseded by those of Jefferson and Jackson, those of Polk by those of Taylor, and so on. Thus may be found the types of every opinion, from the powdered aristocracy of the Federal *regime*, to the most insane disciple of a manifest destiny. The overthrow of the United States Bank, and the repeal of the Sedition law, have their advocates; while their compatriot antagonists look for the second coming of Biddle for the financial redemption of the Republic. The higher law has its worshipers, and the highest tariff, those who are ready to certify that measure to be a panacea for all political evils. Of course, many content themselves with their salaries without betraying any interest in any party or principle whatever. The extremes of opinion, however, to which we have adverted, rarely appear after the first generation; afterward, the mental conformation yields to surrounding influences, and becomes acclimated. The bold exponents of opinion to whom we have referred—boulders torn from their natural position by the convulsions of party—the general disintegration and detritus—have produced in their descendants a soil fruitful of office-holders. The Federal family has intermarried with the Democratic family—the fire-eater with the submissionist—until a complete amalgam, physical and political, has been the result. The necessity of depending upon salary for subsistence, and the extreme difficulty of retaining any official situation, without some flexibility of opinion, has established a system which renders the official incumbent comparatively safe from the storms of state; just as some birds, in regions subject to the visitation of the hurricane, secure their nests in such a manner that they may

be turned topsy-turvy without injury to the occupant. Let us trace this indispensable system somewhat in detail.

APPOINTED TO OFFICE.—Some fine morning, the Hon. Mr. Somerset informs one of his political supporters, that he has received a cabinet appointment, and tenders him a bureau. The friend, transported with the proposal, gives up whatsoever of business or expectation he may have, and removes with his family to the seat of Government. Perhaps, before his salary has waxed and waned in its third quarter, his patron places himself in the opposition, or is translated to some better station. Upon one pretence or another, his chief of bureau is compelled to abdicate. He retires, fully believing that, unless the entries upon the books are made in a manner introduced by himself, the Government must come to an end. He, therefore, awaits with confidence either an explosion of the department, or his own recall as the only thing which can prevent it.

THE RESULT.—Meantime, his wife and daughters have resorted to that common house refuge—they keep a boarding-house. The decapitated head of the bureau dwindles into a little old, thread-bare person, employed in awaiting the restoration of "sound principles," and writing up the books of some restaurant or livery stable, gone into liquidation. Fortunately, the sour grapes eaten by the parent, do not set on edge the political teeth of their children.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PAGE.—The mamma and sisters recommend the sons to members of Congress, and in due time they are attached to the public teat as pages of the House or Senate. Thus, they learn to smoke furtive cigars and drink contraband liquor in Committee rooms. Then they fold and direct documents, and are included in that generous extra-allowance bill, whereby for doing forty dollars of work the employé sometimes receives two hundred dollars by way of gratuity. This illogical bill makes the principle exceed the incident. In this responsible station the page takes his first lessons in political commerce. His parents—at least his material progenitors—have suffered enough from the ambitions and selfishness of the great to regard patriotism as unqualified gammon. These experienced people have been near enough the grand painting exhibited for the admiration of the public, to find it colors gaudy, and its canvas coarse. They have waited upon the Levites, and know that the fine flour, and the fatted sacrifice supposed to smoke upon the altar and propitiate benign influences, do in fact gladden the stomachs of the political priesthood, who minister in the federal temple. Man is a philosophical as well as an imitative animal. The

subordinates analyze the system of their superior, and apply it to their own humble advantage.

So when the mother smooths down the shirt collar of the little page, and dismisses him with an affectionate kiss, to his destiny of living always upon the Government, we may suppose that she embarrasses him with no Spartan injunction, to return victorious or return no more; she, perhaps, whispers into his ear some such practical admonition as that of Dame Lobkins: rather to rely upon making his way by "insinuation than bluster." So the page manifests just enough of the partisan to comply with the existing pressure, but not enough to render him incorrigible of conversion. Thus, they are trained early to ride in the ring of party, without losing their equilibrium, or being unhorsed by any casualty whatever.

FAMILY CONNECTIONS.—It is natural that this law of self-preservation should organize a sort of mutual assurance, the members of which are never in danger of being wholly out of employ. The ancestors of the present community have "come in," under the various political "conquerors." They have been fixed together by common friendships, debts, and intermarriages. They have been reciprocally sureties for the forthcoming of each other's furniture, when in some dark withdrawal, and eclipse of the rays of patronage, the relentless landlord has distrained for rent in arrear. They have been taught the hollow mockery of promised office, and the deplorable instability of administration favor. They make a covenant to sustain each other. One family has been Democratic since the days of Burr and Jefferson, another had a Federal grandfather, and has come down as an heir-loom, to the opposition, under every alias. These families have intermarried. It being the fashion, in the Metropolis, to name the children after distinguished statesmen, this composite family has its John Quincys, duly relieved by its equivalent, Andrew Jacksons, and its budding Harrison's neutralized by juvenile Polks. A change of administration occurs. Instantly the appropriate influences are brought to bear upon those branches of the genealogical tree, in the ascendancy. By a minor movement the opposition tone is resolved into the dominant chord. As for the Jacksons and Polks—like the young lady in the song—

"Their lips are now forbid to speak
That once familiar word."

You hear nothing but William Henrys and John Quincys. But do not suppose that the anonymous young gentlemen are forgotten. By no means. Those who coincide with the Administration demand office or promotion. They are no

sooner in than they provide, under various pretensions, for their relations, who have been running on the other line. Like the gentleman in the Arabian tale, who obtained admission into the hospitable house of Ali Baba, they only await a suitable moment to introduce the other gentlemen in the jars, who are biding their time in the court-yard. Upon any change of political programme, the operation is reversed. But as the spitdog of Munchausen was never thrown out of the chase, because he only exchanged a set of tired legs for fresh ones, so one of these families, judiciously compounded, can never be thrown out of office. Its power increases with every generation, until it acquires such a hold upon all of the political parties that it becomes an established institution, and can no more be overthrown than the Coast Survey. It was thus, we are told, the provident landholders of England preserved their estates during the civil wars. The father took one side, the son another, and the family estate, though often forfeited, always vested in an orthodox heir.

DISTRESS CLAIMS.—Often, however, an office-holder has no such resources. He must then depend upon his own ingenuity. It is no uncommon thing to appeal, in such a case, to the humanity of the new incumbent who dispenses the patronage of the department. This may be done thus: The lady of the postscript appears before the Secretary in deep mourning, except her white handkerchief, which she keeps steadily to her eyes; she is accompanied by her own nursery, strengthened by suitable extracts from that of any sympathetic friend. These children are neatly dressed, and ostentatiously mended; their faces are washed and their heads combed, until each looks like a nice little butter-print, just out of some mountain-spring house. The lady, with a voice broken by sobs, tells the story of her troubles, and sometimes succeeds in obtaining a pardon for her unlucky spouse upon condition that he reforms into the ranks of the orthodox. The miserable official takes the bounty with as much alacrity as Caddie Headrigg, and is willing, with that misguided rebel, "to drink the king's health into the bargain, if the ale's gude." Perhaps, when this triumph has been achieved, some competitor, clad in recommendations like a coat-of-mail, and representing also that clamorous constituency, a wife and children with threadbare clothes and exasperated appetites, may be even then ravening in the ante-chamber for the office of the postscript.

Yet, who can blame them, hapless people? Left on a desert shore by the treachery or bad navigation of some political commander, they have no supplies or means of escape.

Must they not then construct a raft of any materials that offer? What else can they do? They have no alternative except to seek office and retain it by the most assiduous means. These wrecked mariners seize upon every floating scrap of patronage, and cling the tighter with every wave that threatens to wash them off. It is true, the necessities of this condition nurture much that is base and despicable. The chief offices in the departments are often sought with a disgraceful degree of solicitation. Then, as the robes of servility are always lined with arrogance, the new incumbent has but to change them, and he becomes as tyrannical as an Austrian. Then the underlings of office seek to ingratiate themselves in his favor by flattery. This system of brow-beating, eaves-dropping, and slander, inseparable from party appointment, renders the position of respectable subordinates very miserable, and causes the poor clerk, who possesses the spirit of a gentleman, or who is conscious of any flaw in his political antecedents, to live in as much fear of the "yellow cover" which encloses his dismissal, as of the premonitory symptoms of yellow fever, if he lived within the range of that epidemic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—The nominee being announced, the Metropolitan orator does not omit to italicize his own particular influence, in producing the nomination, which he rather intimates could not have been brought about without it. To be sure some other hundred orators are at the same moment claiming the same merit elsewhere. The oration concludes with a confident enumeration of the States which are to "go for" the nominee, and he is elected by immense acclamation. To this flattering demonstration, the nominee or his representative replies from the balcony, supported by a staff of friends, and all the ladies about the hotel. At the close of each sentence the applause is loud and uncontrollable, when he closes his speech with a profusion of bows, and backs into the parlor windows; any stranger to our institutions would suppose the election decided, and nothing necessary except a formal count of the ballots. The same thing will, however, take place in a few nights, at some other hotel; there will be the same brass band, the same acclamation, the same attendant crowd—indeed little will be changed except the orators and the tar barrels.

AUXILIARY CLUBS.—But the moot contest commences in earnest. The city partisans form their auxiliary clubs. They correspond in every particular with the national committees, formed by the great parties contending for the federal administration. There is generally a club for each State, the place of meeting whereof is indicated at night by a transparency of

oiled paper. These clubs elect presidents and secretaries, appoint committees and "adopt the rules of the House of Representatives," for their government. They assess a campaign fund upon the helpless clubs, and clapping the blunderbuss of removal at their breasts, demand its payment. The wife of the clerk denies herself a gown, the children wear their winter clothes deep into the summer, the market basket is lighter for a few days, and the tax is paid. Those higher in station are approached with more circumspection, but with equal success. The great bankers, hopeful of future deposits, reverse the scriptural injunction, and give in the presence of as many witnesses as possible. The contractor parts with a part of his gains as a guarantee against the annulment of his contract. Perhaps his partner may be effecting a similar insurance at the office of some other association. Who knows?

COLLECTIONS.—With the funds thus collected, the association proceeds to adopt and publish the most efficient campaign documents. These are circulated under the imitation frank of members of Congress. An extensive correspondence is opened with every section of the Union, and very soon associations are in receipt of confidential communications. Upon these the members look very mysterious—talk with great convictions of "our majorities in Schoharie or Plaquemine," and, being met by a diametrical contradiction from some political antagonist who has received an equally confidential communication upon the same point, these communications become a subject of dispute, that results in reciprocal imputations upon the veracity of the disputants, or wagers of very large sums, to be staked next morning. These imputations are subsequently withdrawn without bloodshed, and the wagers commuted for "drinks." Sometimes, however, the courage of the disputants is screwed up to the betting point. It is scarcely necessary to say that in such a case the parties having the risk of a loss superadded to the impulses of patriotism, frank ten times as many documents, and send the most conclusive arguments for or against "squatter sovereignty" to the remotest settler upon the "Lost Prairie," or the woolliest gold-digger in the "First-come-Diggings." As the mail generally hunts up the digger with an accumulated correspondence of six months, and hands him both documents at once, he at first rises in his own estimation, supposes that the members who send them must have "seen him somewhere." Then he has misgivings that it is the device of a creditor to draw him into correspondence. But as he reads both documents at long intervals, and without any regard to continuous study, the contents arrange themselves in his mind, in strata, and he comes out of his political

examinations in exact equilibrium—that is, he “don’t care a straw about either.” But this last is an episode.

UNCERTAINTY OF RESULT.—That our readers may appreciate the uncertainty of political intelligence, we give the correspondence upon which the wager of our partisans is depending. It will be remembered that each has received a counterpart of the same letters, claiming a particular constituency with equal confidence. The provincial correspondents are themselves expecting official indemnity for their services, and are intent to vindicate rather the activity of their efforts than the accuracy of their information.

‘To the Chairman of the Association:

“SIR: As you are no doubt looking with great anxiety for the result in this district, I have taken the liberty to give you some confidential information, upon which you may rely implicitly. It is very true our antagonists have hitherto claimed a majority, but I am happy to say that the changes have been so numerous as to leave no doubt of our success. Ever since I had the honor to be appointed deputy sub-elect, I have spared no effort to propagate those principles, upon which the success of our party and the permanence of the Union so much depend. On Saturday last I met my opponent, by appointment, at the Spout Spring. Owing to a trick of the opposition, who feared the effect of discussion, a monkey and hand-organ were imported by them at a heavy expense, and stationed at the store not far from the speakers’ stand; this impaired greatly the effect of the arguments employed by me on that day, as it drew away many of the young and thoughtless. Our audience was, therefore, restricted to those who were only intent upon changing the opinions of others, without the most distant idea of abandoning their own. To show, however, the salutary fear on the part of our antagonists, we took certificates to prove they had hired the monkey and organ, and several were heard to swear they ‘would not vote for so cowardly a set.’ Our friends are in high spirits, and betting freely on twenty-six majority at this precinct, where our opponents had last year ten majority. Much will, however, depend upon my health; I have had symptoms of bronchitis, from a debate in Shylock meeting-house, with the glass broken. You may, however, certainly set down this precinct by twenty. Please send me some documents, and pictures, if possible. Remember me to Mr. — [the nominee].

“Yours, in the bonds of political friendship.

“N. B.—The postmaster at this office is secretly opposed to the nomination; I hear great complaint among our friends of his neglect of duty in withholding our documents.”

As may well be imagined, the excitement constantly increases. Every night the club-rooms are illuminated with spermaceti and eloquence. Then clerks obtain leave of absence to throw themselves into the deadly breach, or perform distant and mysterious missions. Others, noted for their powers of oratory, contend with their antagonists in the adjacent cities of Rockville, or Laurel, or in the rural solitudes of “Cooney.” These combats are terrible—they are reported with many flourishes, but are chiefly remarkable because these election results disappoint the predictions of both parties, for all this fuss has as little to do with the result, as an almanac has with the weather.

THE LETTER-WRITERS.—These gentry constitute a peculiar class, generated by the action of a government, based on public opinion, and sustained by the freedom of the press. The letter writer is often a very clever fellow in both acceptations of the word. He corresponds with as many papers as possible, and he is to receive some two or three dollars per letter—if he ever gets it. This is one branch of his business, but he has more than one cartridge to his musket. There are always statesmen whose positions must be defined and defended. Orators whose efforts must be brought conspicuously before the public. There are also at the proper season inventions of the most valuable character, and claims of the justest character, which the “people will not consider,” without the commendation of the press. It is in this way that the singular combination of cabinet secrets and “remarkable improvement in the oscillatory movement of the steam-engine,” which we see in the news-letter, occur; the writer receiving a consideration present or contingent for his complimentary notices of the statesman and steam-engine. The letter-writer pitches into the campaign indiscriminately. Like the industrious bee, he possesses the rare faculty of converting the most common material into delightful refreshment. He has access to the most confidential sources of information. But there are few secrets among the brotherhood, so that after he who shall have been fortunate to gather this valuable “sunshine,” shall have “sent it on,” it becomes a subject of mutual amusement, for the letter-writer is never a partisan—he has too much freedom of intellect and too varied an experience for that. So each of them travels round in the morning in pursuit of materials, such as is suitable for the telegraph is communicated, the remainder is worked up into various letters, and sent North or South, as may be most proper. It is not impossible that different editions of the same fact may be prepared with such variations as may adapt each to the latitude for which it is intended. There is a class of rather higher and more certain compensation; it is those who correspond with the leading papers of the principal cities. They often obtain contingent interests in important claims, and have perhaps the control of secret service money, for procuring the earliest copies of important public documents. They have occasionally grown rich upon these various sources of income.

The letter-writers occasionally do a good deal of mischief; several duels have grown out of their paragraphs, and they have sometimes been visited with the indignities of the cudgel. The duels between Cilley and Graves, and that between Ritchie and Pleasants, owed their origin to news-letter para-

graphs. Occasionally they inadvertently render important public service, as when one of them, recently adverting to the corruption of Congress, gave that body a tangible ground of investigation which has resulted in the exposure and expulsion of several members. The unlucky letter-writer, however, having *made it a point of honor to conceal a felonious proposal*, seems to have reaped none of the honors of martyrdom. He was made very ill by his imprisonment, was expelled the House, and the public seem in doubt whether his first imputations upon Congress were intended to promote the public interests or his own.

THE NEWSPAPERS.—The journals published in Washington owe their support chiefly to public appropriations. As it is very well known to proprietors that the patronage of a partisan consists in ordering the paper to be sent to his address, and that any attempt to collect the subscription generally offends him so much, that he withdraws his countenance and literary contributions; party papers, dependent alone upon political subscriptions, are rarely long-lived. They rarely receive the patronage of their political opponents. Their own party subdivides upon some difference about men or doctrines, one or the other of these sections cuts and proscribes the party paper, and after a change of one or two editors, an attempt at compromise, and perhaps a subsidy for its support, it goes down.

The course of such journals must be uncertain, and their duration ephemeral. Sometimes, under the spasmodic influence of party excitement, a paper blazes up for some months, but dies out with the fever to which it owes its existence. The public commons are strewn with the bones of generous and high-spirited journals, which illustrate the real ingratitude, or the incapacity of party spirit. Hence, a paper at Washington must represent a party which has been, or may be, able to endow it with a substantial support. The duties of such journals are very arduous. The organ of the dominant party is an attorney for the crown; it must justify and defend every act of the administration. It must assail every measure and motive of the opposition. It must copy every compliment, and conceal every censure, of the party policy. The incense of adulation must smoke every day upon the altar of Executive worship, and the daily sacrifice of an enemy must propitiate the favor of that sensitive and sanguinary divinity. This divinity is extolled as infallible; this cabinet is a planetary constellation of the first magnitude. Members of Congress, belonging to the same party, are prodigies of eloquence, and provincial favorites describe their own merits in their own language.

The province of the opposition press is plain. It is dedicated to maintain the other side of every thesis proposed by the administration organ.

This system has its evils. An administration represented by a party journal, can never know its own weakness, or the strength of its opponents. Encouraged by an erroneous idea of its own popularity, the administration, like King Canute, commands the popular ocean to pause, and the popular ocean rises in the majesty of its power, and washes King Administration out of his boots. Being thus drowned, all the rats and mice about the Executive mansion are drowned out likewise. This is a small matter, except that from such bad pilotage a whole party sometimes perishes with them.

There is, however, a conclusive reason why a party press established at the Federal city can never exercise an influence proportionate to the patronage bestowed upon it. It is that such a journal can have no access to the popular mind, and therefore no opportunity to form public opinion. In the first place, the circulation of the party journal is very limited; it is only read by office-holders and politicians; it is taken at the post-offices, the custom-houses, and at the light-houses, and sent to the foreign ministers. It exchanges with papers of its own faith. When the young people or the ladies open it, they find two sides covered with something that looks like the toll rates at a turnpike gate, only more extensive. They find the other sides divided into about equal parts between commendation of the administration and abuse of its foes; of course the ladies avoid the paper afterward, as if it were a valentine with a quiz in it. The Executive journal, then, contributes little to the diffusion of party opinions among the impartial and uncommitted thousands who usually decide elections. *Indeed, it is not believed that any Executive journal, democratic or opposition, has succeeded in nominating its favorite since the days of General Jackson.* And this, notwithstanding the profits of the public printing, with which the party journal is endowed, amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE LOBBY MEMBER.—Byron has divided society into borers and the bored; Congress has certainly fallen within that classification. Before the establishment of the Court of Claims, and the recent investigations in Congress, there were three houses of Federal Legislation—the Senate, House of Representatives, and the Chamber of Lobbies. It was necessary that certain measures of appropriation should pass them all. The Chamber of Lobbies was interested in the defeat or passage of these measures. Its debates were as fierce, its lan-

guage as acrimonious, its combinations as formidable to the treasury, as those of either of the co-ordinate bodies. The measures pending before the lobby were generally so connected that the success or defeat of one was often an indication of the fate of all.

Before describing the materials of which the Chamber of Lobbies was composed, we will mention some of the causes that led to its formation. For many years past Congress had become a political rather than a legislative body. Owing to this fact, private claims against the Government had accumulated to an immense amount. Many of these claims were just, some unfounded, and many doubtful. Legislation having become the subordinate business of Congress, it became impossible that claimants could calculate with any certainty at what time their bills would be taken up. It was like awaiting the troubling of Bethesda. "Whosoever first, after the troubling of the waters, stepped in, was made whole," while he who "had no man, when the water was troubled, to put him into the pool," was in a bad way, for "while he was coming another stepped down before him."

Sometimes, when the claimant expected his bill to be taken up, the honorable members embark upon the sea of debate for one of those trial excursions intended to test the effect of some new principle proposed to be introduced into the State steamer at the next Presidential voyage. So just when the claimant expected to enjoy the fruits of his long expectation, like Tantalus

— "*a labris sitiens fugientia captat
Flumina.*"

Again, he is assured "to-morrow the private claims will be taken up;" he stands only number ten on the calendar, it *must* be reached. But to-morrow the House is again amid the swirls and eddies of debate, and he is as far from "a landing" as ever. Thus the claimant lingers about Washington, perhaps for several sessions of defeats and disappointments, sometimes getting his claim into what the legislative whist-players might call the "nine holes"—that is, through one House and nearly through the other, and then compelled to await the shuffling of the political pack, and play the game all over again at the next session. Thus, the claimant becomes justly indignant, desperate, and, not uncommonly, intemperate. In the meantime, worn out by constant expense, he becomes bankrupt. The hotel keepers have shut down on him. His wife implores him to come home—the children are sick, the crop raised, the creditors have levied. The claimant sur-

renders to the Lobby. He gives away a large part of his claim in contingent interests, and departs.

THE PRIVATE CLAIM PRINCIPLE.—Suppose we follow the claimant more particularly. He is an inventor, who wishes a patent prolonged; or he is the descendant of some simple-hearted patriot, who, like Governor Nelson, of Virginia, or honest Sam Dale, of Alabama, furnished money, clothing, and food, to the troops of the Republic when no one else could or would do so. Perhaps, after one or two generations may have worn out hope and patience, some young representative, enraged at the want of energy which has abandoned so just a claim, goes resolutely into it; every one interested readily gives him a power of attorney and a large contingent interest. So he sets off, as Moses did for the fair, confident in his own capacity, and cheered by the good wishes of the whole family; or, rather, he lights his torch and descends into that mine in which his predecessors have labored until all hope expired. He finds it just as they left it—the marks of the mattock, the rusted iron, and the rotted helve. But he makes light of the toil and the obstacles. His first letters home are very encouraging. Every politician whom he consults considers the claim “perfectly just.” His petition is presented. To his surprise, he sees, in a news-letter from Washington, the following:

“By the way, you will have seen that the stale and mouldy claim of D—— K——’s heirs has been brought forward again, with the facts known to all who are familiar with the action of Congress upon that subject, and the documents in the War Department. It occasions much surprise that any one should be found hardy enough to revive it.”

This may be signed “Merrimac.” Of course the claimant is enraged. He composes an elaborate reply. The editor to whom it is addressed condenses it thus:

“We have received a communication, protesting against the remarks of an accurate and well-informed correspondent, in regard to a well-known claim; we are not responsible for his views, and can of course take no part in any controversy growing out of them. We would, however, remark, that our advertising columns are open to any parties who may choose to employ them.”

The communication of the claimant appears as an advertisement. The public take no manner of interest in the controversy. Its publication costs the claimant as much as a week’s board. “Merrimac” replies with another insinuation, which costs *him* nothing except a pen-full of ink. The angry claimant inquires who this “d——d Merrimac” is? It proves to be the anonyme of Mr. Anyside, who combines the harmonious duties of a letter-writer, and M. C. L——, Member of the Chamber of Lobbies ———

“—— Why, he is wholly wrong about my claim.”

“—— Perhaps you had better see him and explain.”

Then there is an interview, in the course of which Mr. Any-side becomes so well assured of the justice of the claims as to accept a counterpart interest for his invaluable influence. His pen being like the Roman stylus, the errors made with one end of the instrument are easily erased with the other. The public, however, care as little for the vindication as they had done for the assault.

But, worn out by the process which we have explained, the claimant has been compelled to surrender to the claim agents and lobby members, who have long been thirsting for his blood. He has fought and fled from the prairie wolves, like some wild horse; but they hamstrung him at last. He falls, and they fatten on his vitals.

As a pictorial moral, we present our readers with "the counterpart presentment of two brothers"—the claimant as he arrives in Washington, and the claimant as he leaves Washington. Really, they seem scarcely related to each other at all.

THE CHAMBER OF LOBBIES AND CONGRESS.—But we return from our digression, to describe the more eminent members of the Chamber of Lobbies; and, first, we will introduce our readers to the president of the chamber, Colonel Boreall.

The Colonel is an ex-member of Congress. It was the turn of the county in which he resided to send a member. The most prominent claimant of that honor, being a sensible man, preferred a mail contract. Mr. Boreall, having failed in the twofold character of merchant and innkeeper, employed his influence to get the contract for his friend, and took a transfer of the nomination. During his term, he "disported him like any other fly," but at the end had to walk the plank as his predecessor had done.

Like the "Heir of Linn," his land and money all were spent, and he had no further claims on his party, which exacted from him a receipt in full for the nomination. But the Hon. Mr. Boreall likes Washington; he has caught that itch of public office which is as infectious and as incurable as any other leprosy. He has nothing, and expects nothing, at home. He decides to enter the Chamber of Lobbies, and is admitted to that honorable body as a matter of right. Here he takes at once a prominent position. He has been duly brevetted *Colonel Boreall*—perhaps from the extraordinary intrepidity of his impudence. He is dressed in a most elaborate manner. He has as many chains as a convict; also as many stripes in his cravat and vest as that useful example of misapplied talent generally wears. He displays exuberant

whiskers. These, as time has slightly peppered with gray, he has colored a splendid blue-black with Cristadoro's dye.

The Colonel has a right to enter the House and Senate. He talks familiarly of the President, who owes his nomination to him. That his patrons may appreciate his influence, he is generally seen sitting within the bar of the House, in close conversation with some leading members. The member smiles, and is all attention. It is upon this occasion that the strikers of the Lobby point him out to claimants, from the gallery: of course he possesses great influence; see how the member attends to what he says. If, however, the reader could overhear the conversation, it would appear that the Colonel was persuading the member to run again, or was urging his acceptance of a seat in the Cabinet. Thence he goes out with jaunty manner, pattering the pages with peanuts as he goes. Summoned into the lobby, he is too busy to talk at that time; has to put off Mr. Douglas that he may give an interview with Mr. Cass. Cass is the elder of the two, and therefore Douglas must wait. He subsequently insinuates that he has had so much to do with the nomination of certain new Senators, that they have no other anxiety than to show their gratitude for his services. Of course the Colonel has an associate upon the other side in politics, who has just as much influence with the Colonel's political antagonist as the Colonel has with his friends. These two obviously work together like the blades of a pair of scissors; they co-operate by collisions. Poetically and politically speaking, they are "distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea." Besides these leading spirits, there are other members of the chamber, varying in their service and subordination. Some are plodding, steady men, who compile laborious statistics—that lazy members may be complimented upon their research; they visit and bore Senators, obsequious, and patient of rebuff. There are also strikers, of no use except to run errands, or spread appropriate rumors. Such is an outline sketch of the Chamber of Lobbies.

The claim whose history we follow, is forthwith cut up into shares, as if it were a coal mine or a sulphur spring; the actual working expenses are assessed upon each shareholder, and the shares are distributed among those who can contribute to its success; of course, the Chambers of Lobbies has the lion's share, but editors, like writers, and not uncommonly members of Congress, are supposed to have an interest.

We have seen a public notice of one case, in which a member of Congress left a fine fortune to his children from the shares in a congressional land grant.

The recent investigation has resulted in the conviction of three or four members, who, but for having stampeded, would have been ignominiously expelled. They were accompanied in their exile by a letter-writer and several members of the Chamber of Lobbies, who had been required to testify to their iniquities.

It is, however, due to Congress, to say that but a small percentage of its members are believed to be venal. The wholesale imputations upon the integrity of that body have been, perhaps, put forth by the lobby brokers, who wish money put into their own hands, and make the slander to render it necessary to employ them.

With the establishment of the Court of Claims, and the fearless investigations of the Corruption Committee, the Chamber of Lobbies has lost its influence, and bids fair to adjourn during an indefinite prorogation. The business of representing demands against the Government has gone into the hands of professional counsel, and has become subject to legal rules of adjudication, rather than to party favoritism or to parliamentary tactics.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY.—This polished autocrat is as omnipotent in the Federal Metropolis as elsewhere. Its demonstrations have, however, a strict connection with the great business of the community. A grand party is therefore as clearly a part of the operations of those who give it, as a steamboat launch or a hotel opening. Let us suppose a case: A member of Congress, a successful banker or contractor, gives a soiree. To this all the beauty, fashion, and distinction of the city is bidden. The statesman is treated with great consideration; he walks the saloon with deferential beauty hanging upon his arm, or he withdraws into some recess where he holds the most confidential communication with his friends. But the ladies—dear creatures—are most deeply concerned in these assemblages. It is certainly no scandal to say that many of them look to a winter in Washington as one of the methods for shuffling off the coil of single solicitude. Here, then, they display their accomplishments and charms to the best advantage; here, with the dance, champagne, and salient flattery, politicians—whose trade is flattery—find themselves hooked, they hardly know how. Here lovely young ladies commit themselves to the cares of political life. At these assemblies, the ladies belonging to the Executive family command the highest consideration; those of the departments, the next—but ranking above those of the Representatives. It must be understood, however, that the considerations bestowed upon all these dignitaries dimin-

ishes in geometrical ratio with the term, as that approaches its close; the official adoration naturally diminishes in intensity, both in the ball-room and at the ballot-box. But the entertainments of the *beau monde* are very expensive and elegant, and produce the results for which they are given, just as they do elsewhere.

THE HOTEL-KEEPER—Differs in nothing from his brethren everywhere else, except that he calculates the patience and endurance of his customers more closely. Looking upon his fellow-creatures as his appointed prey, he fleeces them with great equanimity, and bears their reproaches in that cool and philosophical manner with which the winning gamester always listens to the complaints of his victims. Public men come to Washington after public money. The hotel-keeper resides there with the same object. Why should a man who gets twelve or fifteen dollars a day, complain that he has to pay three or four of it for his board? But then to get such poor fare for his money! Perhaps the representative gets as much the worth of his money, as the constituents who employ him. *Quien sabe?* Such is, however, pretty much the parable of the publican and the sinner everywhere.

THE CONTRACTOR.—Among the most profitable results of the public mine—worked so extensively at the Federal city—may be reckoned the contracts for executing public works. In this respect there is perhaps no population gifted with a mechanical capacity so versatile. There is no work which they will not readily undertake, whether it be to light the coast of California, put a dome on the Capitol, sink Artesian wells in the great desert, or put the machinery into an ocean steamer. As regards the business of printing and binding, however, it would seem that every one of the citizens is competent to undertake and execute, at a moment's warning, all the works of that kind which can be ordered. It is in the great Olympic exercises which take place biennially, for the prizes of printing and binding, that the citizens distinguish themselves. For this a contest, in the words of Mr. Cheeryble, of the most "tremendous" character takes place, after this manner: First, then, is seen arrayed various gentlemen, who are complimented with the honorary title of candidates for the public printing. Does the uninitiated suppose these gentlemen are really and truly the sole recipients of this enormous bounty? Innocent provincial! These gentlemen have very little more to do with the operations than the racehorse has with the stake. They are joint-stock gentlemen, duly portioned out among men who own printing presses—men who have capital—men who can control votes. When the fortunate nomi-

nee is elected, he never looks the gift-horse very carefully in the mouth, but thanks God very piously for that portion of the public provision which he has vouchsafed to set before him. It might be instructive to watch the distribution of this great appropriation, and see a portion of it go perhaps into the pockets of men in ostensible opposition to the power which bestows it. But this sort of corruption is inseparable from a party government; for "wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." Party is an organized war for administration. The public money is its military chest; what wonder, then, that private cupidity follows, for gain, what the politician pursues for the somewhat higher motive of ambition?

Owing to this aptitude for all sorts of business, the citizens of the Federal Metropolis are deeply and variously interested in the products and property of distant countries. They hold lands in Texas, Nicaragua, and Veragua; shares in Panama, Atrato, Honduras, and Tehuantepec; mines in Ecuador, California, and Australia; lots in cities in every stage, from embryo to maturity; claims against the Government, of every vintage from the Revolutionary war to the Kansas compensation bill.

THE BOARDING-HOUSE.—This institution is usually kept by the widow of the deceased or discharged clerk, for the latter is *civiliter mortuus*. In either case the husband is invisible. This lady has the outfit of spoiled children and mortgaged furniture, indispensable to her calling everywhere. That her sons may get a situation, and her daughters marry a salary, is the burden of her daily litany. Poor lady! She has her troubles. Her husband comes home tipsy, and will not sleep it off in the attic. He will insist upon narrating how he "has been treated," to some quiet boarder, who receives his communication civilly, with an internal decision to pay up and quit at the end of the week. Sometimes her lodgers leave without disturbing the family, and she struggles on, keeping the constable at bay by a system of strategic movements which would have done credit to the retreat of the Ten Thousand, or Moreau in his splendid *debouchement* upon the Rhine.

THE BANKER AND BROKER.—Closely connected with the lobby member and the partisan is the banker. The partners of this concern are generally of opposite politics, and rarely have pews in the same church. Though this discrepancy might elsewhere lead to unpleasant collisions, it seems here to conduce to the harmony of the co-partnership. Each partner takes the newspaper, and subscribes to the expenses of his own party. Each is deeply intimate with the leaders of his

own party, who are sometimes seen in confidential conversation in the private room of the establishment. Does one of their leaders wish a bill cashed, the friendly partner tells him that though the firm is "discounting nothing," yet such is his interest in the cause, that he will try if it can be done out of his individual means. The next day the leader is informed that he can check for the desired amount. But the concern goes into a speculation—perhaps an Indian claim—perhaps a public contract. The apparent antagonism of the partners is now found to operate admirably like those braces which support a beam, the separation only adds to the strength of their junction. Free-soil and Fire-eater, Alien and American, are found to combine, like lime and sand, into a very solid cement. It builds up the fortunes of the concern, by uniting in its purposes influences of the most opposite character. Sometimes the banker is more exclusive in his associations, and only condescends to skim the cream from the public basin. In such cases he has dinners worthy of a Ude, at which no cover is laid for any guest under the degree of a foreign minister. Here matters of diplomacy and of state are discussed, and he must be a dull observer who cannot *infer* enough to regulate his stock transactions for several months to come.

But it is impossible to describe all the classes to which the public business and expenditures at Washington give rise. They are as peculiar, and yet as distinct, as the wandering robbers of the Zahara, the Zouaves of Algeria, or the hucksters of London.* We must content ourselves, therefore, with a mere allusion to the splendid and luminous gaming-houses. These, though on separate foundations, like the colleges of Oxford, constitute a very charitable institution. It is endowed chiefly by the liberality of the representative department, and the private munificence of generous strangers. They afford a hospitable asylum, at which their victims may eat, drink, talk politics, and play short cards, during the remainder of the congressional session, in which they were broke. These club-rooms are like others of the same character everywhere else, except that in these saloons may be sometimes met very eminent and excellent society, some of whom have been attracted by love of gaming, and others driven by the *res angustæ* of the hotels. But even the professional gamblers addict themselves to the higher excitement of politics, and become warmly interested in public affairs. Sometimes they may have advanced money to a member, and naturally dislike to see

*A race generated by a superannuated civilization, ignorant alike of morality, Christianity, and the language and usages of those among whom they live. See Mayhew's *London Labor and the London Poor*.

him quit public life prematurely. Sometimes they dispute upon the comparative speed of candidates about to take the track for some congressional district; sometimes they back a governor; and there have been instances in which they have been said to have interested themselves in the nomination and canvass for the Presidency. Why should they not? Such races are open to all. But it is some consolation that these gentry are not so successful upon the political turf. Stories are told of their having lost large sums upon State elections. The politicians outwit them, and so recover some part of the large sums which they have wasted at the gaming-table.

Of the infinity of adventurers who throng the city during the session of Congress, from the modiste who brings on the most beautiful Parisian work done in Great Jones street, to the exuberant matron who chaperones the belles in the matrimonial market, down to the poor devil who has been deluded by a promise of office which he never gets, we need not speak. The disappointed, the dependent, and the degraded, follow this camp like any other.

CONCLUSION.—But let it not be said that the National Metropolis has no virtues. Quite the contrary; if the society is composed of incongruous materials, much of it is of the most valuable character. Where there have been so many gallant wrecks, there must be rich and precious merchandise among the sordid lumber that strews the beach. Apart from the many excellent and able statesmen and sterling gentlemen who belong to the National Legislature, and constitute a society of which any nation might be proud, there are many citizens of Washington whose taste in literature and the arts is worthy of admiration; and nowhere could be found higher examples of charity, hospitality, and public spirit. These are made manifest in the liberal provision made for the maintenance and education of the unfortunate. Among the office-holders there are gentlemen of the highest order of ability, and we know the brightest intellects and the purest hearts immured in many an official cell, and bounding their sublunary hopes within the monotonous routine of its daily duties; and there are always those drawn to the Federal Metropolis, by duty or inclination, whose varied adventures in foreign lands, or whose learning, wit, or genial nature, render their society the most attractive in the world. There is always something to admire in themselves or to amuse us in others.

We terminate our sketches of this peculiar people with regret that we have left unfinished many of the finest and most characteristic features of the society and their pursuits—and, with proper apologies for all deficiencies, we must adopt

the distich which concludes a rhythmical description of London, of which, though, all that we happen to remember is all that is material to our purpose. The author closes that description by saying: *It is always best when the*

"Many a bargain, if you'd strike it:
This is London! How d'ye like it?"

ART. IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH IN ITS CONNECTION WITH INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF LOUISIANA—DRAINAGE AND LEVEES—YELLOW FEVER ENGENDERED OR PREVENTED—HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS.

DR. SAMUEL A. CARTWRIGHT, one of the most ingenious and far-famed of the Southwestern writers, has recently read a paper before the New-Orleans Academy of Science, which afterward appeared in the *New-Orleans Delta*, embracing some very curious and interesting speculations in relation to the natural history, geology, health, &c., of Louisiana and the Southwest.

Having furnished through our pages most of the valuable papers which this gentleman has, from time to time, made public (and one of which will be found in our work entitled "*Industrial Resources*"), we feel it to be equally a duty and a privilege to condense, or extract largely, from the present paper.

Dr. Cartwright considers that there are archæological and geological curiosities in Louisiana, worthy of a trip across the ocean to inspect; and adopts the view of Professor Thomassy, that many of the islands upon our seacoast are of a volcanic origin, and were formerly a lake of fire. Under the city of New-Orleans will be found, he says, six valuable books of chronicles, in the shape of six cypress forests, superposed in regular layers; every year in the flight of centuries being indicated on the subterranean trees.

Nowhere more than in Louisiana is it important that science should be represented in every plan of internal improvement; and the fearful losses which are entailed by our defective system of leveeing should admonish us of the fact. The physician, the geologist, the hydrographer, the chemist, the microscopist, the botanist, and the geologist, should accompany the civil engineer into the field. Here Dr. Cartwright reaches a subject which is especially a favorite with him. He finds the true mouth of the Mississippi at Ship Island, the approaches to

which by Bayou Terre Aux Bœuf and Manchac the government has closed. The depth of water at the mouth of the river is less now than 100 years ago, as is shown by the oldest charts, and it is always least when the water of the river is high!

"The Mississippi River, from the Gulf to New-Orleans, is deep enough to float the heaviest vessels known to commerce; for instance, the East-Indiamen. Such large vessels as the East-Indiamen could transport freight from New-Orleans to Europe as cheap, if not cheaper, than the smaller vessels which can be got over the bar at Sandy Hook can transport it from New-York to Liverpool. But certain mud banks, from eighty to a hundred feet high, obstruct the pass-way between the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico, effectually excluding vessels of heavy draught. If it were possible to remove them, nothing could prevent their being speedily formed again by the sedimentary deposits of the river.

"It is believed that a thorough hydrographical and geological survey would demonstrate the practicability of getting large sea vessels into the river through the collateral aqueducts called *colmates*—contrivances to put water under the will of man, and which M. Thomassy, a distinguished hydraulic engineer of France, has come from Italy and Holland, where they are in use, to introduce in Louisiana.

"But if this could not be done, the heavy sea-vessels could at least anchor in Ship Island harbor, and communicate with the city by means of lighters, conducted into and out of the river by *colmates*. So expensive is the foreign trade of New-Orleans in the small carriers, which can be got over the shallow bars at the Balize, that nothing saves it from annihilation but the cheap transportation the river itself affords to the products of the Mississippi Valley."

One great cause of the continual breaking of the levees of the river is found, Dr. Cartwright says, in the burrowing of craw-fish, which build their houses on the base of the levee next the river for convenience of catching fish, shrimps, &c., and when the water rises, they burrow through to save themselves from being drowned. The microscope having proved the efficiency of sugar cane juice in destroying infusorial insects, it has suggested the idea of applying it to the destruction of craw-fish, and many miles of coast are now protected by putting bagasse, or crushed sugar cane, at the base of the levees. Dr. Cartwright, it is known, has written some curious and valuable essays upon the sanitary influences of sugar. What he now says upon the subject of health is so interesting, that we cannot consent to abridge it:

"HEALTH.—The injury to health, from the breaking of a levee and the consequent inundation of a large district of country previously dry, is not confined to one season, but extends through many. It may not be perceived at all during the year of its occurrence. The

reason is, that there is a reciprocal balance or an equilibrium in every healthy locality among the plants and animals adapted to that locality—the several species of organized beings therein being dependent on one another for their health, sustenance, and existence.

“The inundation of an extensive portion of Lower Louisiana, by the breaking of a levee, necessarily destroys some species of plants and animals, disturbs the equilibrium among the various members, and thereby converts a most healthy region into a sickly one. So well balanced was everything in Louisiana from its first discovery to a comparatively recent period, that all the historians and travellers who visited it—and they were very numerous—were unanimous, through a period of time exceeding a hundred years, in according to it the highest degree of salubrity. Du Pratz's three volumes of history were published more than a century ago—1758. He agrees with La Harpe, the agent of the French government, who arrived in Louisiana, in 1718, remained five years, spent most of the time in New-Orleans and its vicinity, and kept a regular journal, showing that the air was salubrious, and the inhabitants entirely exempt from the fevers which desolated other parts of North America. Lozieres visited Louisiana twice, and wrote two volumes, nearly fifty years after Du Pratz. He confesses his inability to account for the remarkable healthfulness of the country and the longevity of its inhabitants. Robin, who travelled three years in Louisiana, and who published the results of his travels (3 vols., Paris, 1807), notices not only the freedom of the inhabitants from acute diseases, but their almost entire exemption from those dreadful *chronic maladies* which so greatly afflict the people of the rest of the world. The Count de Vergennes, in his Memoir on Louisiana, adds his testimony in favor of its healthfulness. Dr. Dowler found all the above-mentioned works in the State Library prior to its removal to Baton Rouge.

“We have only to look into the mimic oceans made of glass, now so fashionable an amusement of the aristocracy of Europe, to understand, at a glance, why lower Louisiana, after having been regarded for upward of a hundred years as one of the most healthy regions of the world, should have lost its reputation abroad to so great a degree that the people of the upper and middle portions of the Mississippi valley are tapping the river by railroads, under fears that if they trade with New-Orleans they will almost necessarily perish with disease; yet Dr. Dowler's Necropolis of New-Orleans proves that human life was formerly more secure in it than in any other city.

“One look into those mimic oceans shows Louisiana as it was before the hand of man went to work in executing an imperfect system of internal improvements, thereby disturbing the healthful equilibrium previously existing among the members of organized nature within its boundaries. Another look into these mimic oceans, after some officious interference has disturbed the equilibrium among the marine plants and animals therein, will show the woes unnumbered, which the levee builders, State and City authorities, refusing to be guided by the light of science, have brought upon New-Orleans and Louisiana.

"The warm, moist climate, and the fertility of the soil of the delta are highly favorable to the generation and existence of an abundant flora and fauna, which do not thrive so well, or are not to be found in higher latitudes and altitudes. The waters are literally covered with aquatic plants, and the animals, though of small size, are exuberantly abundant. When a microscope of high power is brought to aid the eye, a new and beautiful world, filled to overflowing with animal and vegetable life in its most gorgeous forms, opens to the beholder's vision.

"It is an admitted fact, that, in most other countries, a few square rods of stagnant water, as that of a mill-pond, occasionally scatters pestilence in its neighborhood. There are no living organisms to consume the impurities of stagnant pools in a high latitude, on the approach of winter—nothing to cause organic life to bound into being; hence those unconsumed impurities, though small in amount, are sufficient to contaminate the air a mile or more around a mill-pond. The healthy piny woods of the South are apt to become very sickly in the beginning of autumn, in the vicinity of obstructed water-courses or stagnant pools, the soil being too barren to impart to the water the fertilizing properties which aquatic plants require, or the elements on which the microscopic organisms feed. The diseases called zymotic, are the natural consequences of a deficiency of organized vegetable and animal life, to consume the impurities; hence bilious, intermittent, and congestive fevers scourge the people in the vicinity of a marsh, or a mill-pond, or a handful of decaying animal or vegetable matter, while the inhabitants of Lower Louisiana, although surrounded with stagnant water, swamps, marshes, vegetable and animal matter in great abundance, in every stage of decomposition, continued in the full enjoyment of vigorous health, and were almost entirely exempt from malarious and zymotic diseases, for a period of a hundred years or more.

"Dr. McFarlane and Judge Gaiennie both bear witness to the fact, that the citizens of New-Orleans, some thirty-five years ago, residing in that portion of the city where Poydras Market now stands, enjoyed excellent health, although living in the immediate vicinity of six whole squares of filth, and a thousand hogs wallowing therein! But every square inch of that filth, if it be like the filth of the gutters and sewers of the city at the present time, was swarming with microscopic, animal, and vegetable life, sufficient to consume its deleterious elements. The microscope demonstrates that the foulest water, filled with the most abominable filth, speedily becomes pure and sweet, if it contain a sufficient number of infusorial and cryptogamic organisms, which it always does in this city, as Professor Riddell, who made the discovery, has verified by actual demonstration, aided by the microscope."

Dr. Cartwright thinks that yellow fever may be prevented from extending, with as much certainty as the small-pox, viz., by insulating it; that is, surrounding it with insusceptible persons. To do this he would allow no person except the accli-

mated, under pain of the workhouse, to have connection with the shipping, as laborers, etc., during the season of hot weather.

In order to effect a more thorough drainage of New-Orleans, so essential to health and comfort, he proposes that the ditches be enlarged, instead of attention being exclusively given to the drainage of the swamps in the rear. This is the course pursued upon the plantations, which is always successful.

By means of *colmates*, the most extensive drainage could be effected in Louisiana, at small expense. These are artificial aqueducts, with contrivances to put water under effectual control, as explained in the letter of the Dutch engineer to Professor Thomassy, given in a late number of the Review. Thus, by throwing the water over the fields, and regulating its stay and its deposits, great power would be exercised in enriching and raising the soil, etc.

Dr. Cartwright would apply the system of *colmates* to what he calls "Malay Louisiana," or that extensive shaking prairie, reaching down the Mississippi to the Balize, and spreading out almost indefinitely. For a distance of 80 miles, the Mississippi is allowed to carry its invaluable sediment past that prairie, to throw it into the sea, or raise bars for the obstruction of our commerce! A territory large as Delaware could here be speedily reclaimed to the uses of man. The term Malay is applied by him to the region, because its inhabitants are generally such. They reside on the banks of the natural canals, living in houses made of slender posts and palmetto leaves, and feeding upon fish, etc.

What the Doctor says upon the generation of yellow fever in New-Orleans, and its connection with the insect world, is so novel and peculiar, that we give it entire:

"THE YELLOW FEVER—*How Caused*.—Ever since the yellow fever has become such a terrible plague to New-Orleans, there has been an incessant war waged against filth, which has proved to be most expensive to the tax-payers, and worse than useless as a preventive of that disease. Almost every measure taken to prevent yellow fever in New-Orleans has been dictated by the exploded theories of the speculative philosophy of the last century. The obsolete ideas of contagion and non-contagion have alternately ruled, and both have failed, because neither is true.

"For a great many years past, the sediment in the gutters and sewers has been condemned as filth, and its removal strictly enjoined. It is accordingly shoveled out on each side of the streets every day, and left to dry in the sun, when it is carted off. If the microscope had been consulted, it would have proved that every shovelful of the alleged filth contains more living beings, in the form of infusoria,

than there are inhabitants on the globe, abundantly supplied with microscopic flora, to afford them sustenance. These living infusoria and living cryptogamia are not filth, because, when put in the foulest water, they speedily purify it; but the dead infusoria and dead cryptogamia, killed by exposure to the sun on the sidewalk, are filth, and cannot fail to load the air with foul exhalations from their decomposition under the influence of heat and moisture. It has been alleged that the sediment would fill up the gutters, and render them useless as drains, unless shoveled out as fast as it accumulates. Hydrodynamics is full of powers—stronger than the spade—to remove it, if its laws were studied and put in force. It would remove the sediment out of the gutters and sewers, and would not destroy the microscopic flora by exposing it to the sun in the streets, with the countless myriads of organized animals which feed upon it, to die, putrefy, and contaminate the air, but would move it rapidly through the gutters and sewers, by throwing into them a sufficient quantity of Mississippi river water, the purest water in the world. This can readily be done, as the surface of the water is at all times nearly as high as, and about half the year higher than, the surface of the soil, and there is in the rear of the city sufficient hydraulic power to pump it into the canals leading into Lake Pontchartrain.

"It is not to be expected that the world will immediately receive all the truths revealed by the microscope, and act upon them. An authority, older than the microscope, declared the existence of a tree, "which, when cast into the bitter waters of Marah, the waters were made sweet." Moses does not say that the tree grows everywhere, or that in and of itself it sweetened the waters. He simply announces, as a truth, the existence in nature of such a tree growing at Marah. No one seems to have believed him literally, or to have taken the trouble to look abroad into nature to find it; yet, virtually, such a tree, though branchless and rootless, but not leafless, has been discovered by Professor J. L. Riddell, as really existing in nature, and growing abundantly in New-Orleans. Professor Riddell does not say that the tree which he discovered, and named *oscillaria*, grows in all putrescent places, or that, in and of itself, it sweetens and purifies the foul and bitter waters of the sewers and gutters; but he does say that it grows in New-Orleans, and the waters are made sweet and pure, in a short time, in all instances where they come in contact with the *oscillaria*, and the animals feeding on it. In the hot season of the year very dense forests of the microscopic tree, called *oscillaria*, are found growing in the sewers and gutters of New-Orleans. Numberless animals, of different species, herbivorous and carnivorous, are seen roaming through those forests. So close together do the trees stand, that the larger animals have difficulty in penetrating the forests. The trees themselves, instead of being dry and dead, actually seem to possess exquisite sensibility, exceeding that of the sensitive plant; and what is still more wonderful, they manifest some degree of *intelligence*! Thus, they quiver and wince at the approach and touch of the herbivorous animals which feed upon them, while they manifest little or no sensitiveness at all to-

ward the fiercer carnivora inhabiting the forests, the latter often climbing up the trees to avoid their foes, or simply for the pleasure of taking a ride in the tree-tops, which are constantly waving from side to side.

"The oscillaria, which is a genus pertaining to the natural order algæ, largely predominates in the microscopic forests of the gutters and sewers of New-Orleans; but it would not be safe to say that that alone sweetens and purifies the waters, to the exclusion of other vegetable growth, and the microscopic fauna. The latter may have inhabited the trees at Marah, and have been the principal agents in sweetening its bitter waters. Nor is it material to know whether the virtue to purify the water resides in the oscillaria itself, in other flora associated with it, or the animals feeding upon it; in either case, its forests should be spared. Those who do not believe in Moses, or the microscope, have had time to learn in the dear school of experience, that the destruction of the forests of oscillaria, with all the animals contained therein, under the filth ordinance, cannot prevent, but *may have caused the yellow fever*.

"The connection of geology and natural history, with the health of man, beast, insect, and vegetation, was typified by the plagues of Egypt. What is a crevasse, but a smiting of the waters, and turning them to blood, as far as many species, families, and tribes of plants and animals are concerned? Any physical cause which greatly disturbs the equilibrium among plants and animals, of any locality, may breed a plague of some kind or other. Geologists have discovered, in the fresh water portion of Louisiana, many flora and testacea, common to salt water. They flourish there from the saline particles in the earth. A crevasse, by pouring upon them for months in succession a large body of fresh water, causes great numbers of them to become sickly, or to perish. The rich and fresh deposit left by the waters of the crevasse, calls into being myriads of purely fresh-water worms, insects, and infusoria, and cryptogamic organisms, doomed to inevitable destruction as soon as terrene dynamics imparts to the earth its former saline properties—causing plagues from their putrefaction, until the healthful equilibrium among the plants and animals, natural to the locality, can be restored.

"Since a succession of crevasses have occurred in the vicinity of New-Orleans, and filth and trash have been used to fill up swamp lots, thereby obstructing the natural current of the rain water, the yellow fever has put on wings. To clip them, and drive pestilence out of the land, it will be necessary to ascertain what works are required to give a good drainage, and to secure a permanent equilibrium in organized life, in such a locality as New-Orleans and its vicinity, between fresh water and salt, and on a plateau of high land and swamp. The Sauve Crevasse, by converting the brackish water of the Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne into fresh, and those of the Mississippi Sound into brackish, sickened the fish and oysters, and made them very unwholesome articles of food—causing cholera and yellow fever in many of those who ate them. A fish dinner, in summer, was apt to result in a severe attack of yellow fever, and an oyster supper in the fall and winter, in cholera.

"Disease requires a nidus for its incubation, in the animal economy. Unwholesome food and drinks taken into the stomach, and the respiration of a vitiated atmosphere, throw into the economy the materials out of which it constructs its nidus. The zymotic germs of some disease or other will seldom be wanting to supply the nest, when once formed. The yellow fever, in New-Orleans, is generated, with but few exceptions, in the following manner: Unacclimated persons, just from a long sea-voyage, mostly from Ireland and Germany, with scorbutic blood loosening their teeth and corroding their gums, and with the contagion of European typhus or ship fever adhering to their garments, crowd around the ships and steamboats entering the port, to hire themselves to load and unload the vessels, and to perform all manner of drudgery work on the levee, and in other parts of the city. They do so because they can get higher wages for work done in the hot sun, on the levee, or in the filthy holds of ships, than for other kind of labor, where they would not be exposed to the sun, or to a putrescent atmosphere. It is quite immaterial whether the ships come from the West Indies, Rio Janeiro, France, Germany, or Great Britain; whether the steamboats are from Galveston, in Texas, or Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania; or whether the vessels be the common flatboats from the upper country, laden with corn or other Western produce, in a damaged condition; in either case, the wages of labor is death to the unacclimated; because such labor, performed by such unacclimated individuals, generates the yellow fever in their systems. The first cases, in 1853, were generated by immigrants on board of ships from Europe, which had not touched at any infected port. The zymotic germs, when once generated, are not slow to seek a nidus in other unacclimated persons, which is found in the families and associates of those laborers who have been employed on the levee and the shipping. To save rents, this class of people huddle together in dilapidated tenements, mostly sleeping on the floor, which they literally cover, at night. In some seasons, as in that of 1857, the disease is entirely confined to this class of persons, in some particular district. That year it killed ninety-nine of them, and did not extend to other classes, or go beyond a small district in the neighborhood of Tchoupitoulas Market. Such has been its character, at most of its visitations—a local malady of a very limited duration—confined chiefly to some particular district of the city, and to particular classes of individuals. But in 1853, 1855, and 1858, its germs seem to have put on wings, because it flew in every direction, sparing no other class of individuals than the well acclimated. What gave its zymotic germs wings? Was it a pestilential state of the atmosphere in the city produced by the dead animals and filth carted out on the back lots, obstructing the exit of the rain water to the swamp? or a more general vitiation of the air, caused by the numerous crevasses which have occurred of late years, producing a loss of balance among the members of organized life in the country on the lower stem of the Mississippi river? Was it the wanton destruction of the oscillaria, and the death and putrefaction of the immense and inconceivable number of animals inhabiting its

aquatic, microscopic forests? Was it some terrene poison, forced into the atmosphere by geological dynamics, or brought up by the electricity of the earth, by deeply wounding the earth with mattock and spade, in the hot season of the year? Or was it owing to the engrafting of the communicable jail or ship fever of Europe, upon the yellow typhus of America, by the foreign immigrants? The solution of the above questions is, fortunately, not of paramount importance, because the yellow fever, in its fearful spreading form, can be with as much certainty prevented, as small-pox, *and by means as simple and as cheap.*"

ART. V.—LIBERIA AND THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

NO. I.

QUITE an elaborate document has been recently prepared, by the well-known agriculturist and writer, Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, of which he has been kind enough to send us an early copy, entitled "*African Colonization Unveiled.*"

Mr. Ruffin will not need to be informed by us, in the present article, that our views are entirely coincident with his own, in this matter, as we have, on several occasions, in the earlier volumes of the Review, combated the colonization movement very earnestly, as one calculated to entail mischief rather than good; in that—

First.—It tended to promote new emancipations, rather than to provide an asylum, as its advocates asserted, for the existing free blacks, who were the last to avail themselves of its proposed advantages.

Second.—It held out promises for Africa, which were never to be realized, since the colony, sustained at enormous expense, exhibits, after nearly forty years' experiment, no self-sustaining vitality.

In proof of these propositions, we pointed to the official reports and statistics of the Society, and to the testimony of unprejudiced persons, not in its interest, who have, from time to time, visited Liberia.

In particular, in a note to the *Compendium of the Census*, page 63, we stated that while 7,592 persons had been sent to the colony up to 1852, the report for that year fixed the entire population at "about 6,000 or 7,000," a decline of one in seven, instead of a duplication, as would have been the result, or even a triplication, under any propitious state of things; and that of these 7,592 emigrants, *only one seventeenth part were from the non-slaveholding States, and much more than half were emancipated with a view to colonization!*

Having said this much, we are prepared to give the right

hand to Mr. Ruffin, in his exposé, which we shall proceed to present to our readers, expressing, at the same time, some regrets at having to disagree with so many amiable and excellent gentlemen at the South, who have been, from the noblest motives, the main props and pillars of the association. The subject will be presented in the April, May, June, and July numbers of the Review, under the following heads:—

Art. I.—"Influences operating to originate and aid the African Colonization movement, and the avowed designs, but main operations of the Society, and tendency of its policy."

Art. II.—"General operations of the Colonization Society, in planting and maintaining the colony of Liberia, and the general results; the progress of emigration, and alleged prosperous condition of the colonists."

Art. III.—"Actual condition of Liberia; results of negro independence; the true causes; climate of Liberia, as affecting the health of the colonists; negro colonization impossible; and how it may be possible to save and utilize Liberia."

Art. IV.—"Confirmatory evidence from Liberian records; and cost of the colony and republic to the people of the United States."

The recent debate in Congress over the appropriation to provide means of support in Liberia, for returned Africans, has aroused new and anxious feelings throughout the South; for if Congress can apply \$75,000 to this purpose, they can apply seven millions, and seventy millions, should in time the rapacious demands of the abolitionists, who will be enlisted in the movement, when it assumes a money aspect, exact it.—[Ed.]

THE INFLUENCES WHICH OPERATED TO ORIGINATE, AND TO AID THE AFRICAN COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

The American Revolution was the fertile source of the best growth and fruition of civil liberty, and of the establishment and security of individual rights, which have since made such great advances, not only in America, but in Europe. But while great political truths were worked out by great minds, and were put in practical operation by devoted and self-sacrificing patriotism, and great and invaluable results for human liberty, improvement, and happiness, were thus achieved, there also sprang up accompanying errors, of reasoning and of doctrine, which since have brought evil fruits, and threaten disastrous consequences. In the great and general fermentation of opinions and doctrines, the foul and feculent matters which were thrown up, did not subsequently sink to the bottom, and remain concealed and harmless dregs, but remained upon and among, and served to adulterate and debase the great and best products of the general process. The wisest and purest of reformers, by the heat of their zeal to oppose evil, are often urged to press their doctrines beyond the proper limits that both truth and expediency would prescribe. Thus it has happened that the superfluities and excesses of theoretical opinions, and erroneous deductions, of the great founders of American freedom,

to which the originators themselves attached too little importance to scrutinize severely, and which, in their times, were of no practical application or use, have since been applied in practice, by smaller and baser minds, and threaten a harvest of evil that may outweigh many of the practical, designed, and great benefits which our country and the world owe to the wise and great men who commenced and carried through the American Revolution.

The most injurious, in their consequences, of such erroneous deductions from true principles and sound propositions, are to be found in the now generally received doctrines of the equal natural rights, and political rights, of all the male citizens or members of a free or republican government—or that every man has, or ought to have, the right to exercise an equal influence in the direction of all public affairs, and of the government of the country. The next, and a legitimate deduction from the admission of this now popular doctrine, would be, that every woman has natural, and ought to have political rights, equal with those of men. And this doctrine is already entertained, and has made much progress, in the Northern States of this Confederation. There, together with every other heresy of doctrine, in politics, morals, and religion, the cause of "woman's rights" has numerous and zealous advocates—though no one has raised his or her approving voice, in the more conservative and sober-minded Southern States. It is also in the Northern or non-slaveholding States, that the worst consequences of the claimed equal rights of men are realized. For this doctrine is now established in all their constitutions of government, and all political power is thereby vested in the majority of the adult male population. Such majority—and usually many more than a majority—of every great community, or country, must, of necessity, consist of very ignorant, and, also, for a large portion, of unprincipled or debased and vicious individuals—and who, also, because of their poverty, have but little interest in the financial policy and welfare of their country. To this mere numerical majority, without regard to the qualification or fitness of the members to judge, or direct, has been surrendered the political power of every one of the Northern States. But, as the makers of the constitutions of government well knew, the great mass, ostensibly or nominally invested with all the political power of the State, cannot possibly exercise it, or avail themselves of their constitutional rights, even for a single day—and they hasten to yield the exercise of power, and also the entire direction of themselves, with blind faith and servile obedience, to the interested demagogues who will most successfully flatter their ignorance, and who can best agree with each other to share among themselves, the political power and public plunder, which are thus acquired at the expense of the so-called "sovereign people," and masters of the so-called "servants of the people." In the Southern States, the more recently formed, or "reformed," constitutions of government, are no better, in this respect, than those of the Northern States—or so far as their operation was designed by "reforming" demagogues, and as their powers are expressed in words. But in these Southern States we fortunately possess—and thereby have been

mainly protected from this flood of evil—a barrier and safeguard more effectual for defence than any written constitutions, or than this theory of equal political rights is powerful for evil aggression. Most fortunately, for the preservation of the political freedom and safety of all of the ruling class, known as citizens by the constitution, the lowest, and necessarily the most ignorant and degraded class in the South, are not, as in the North, citizens and voters, but are negro slaves, who have no political rights. Thus, much the greatest amount of ignorance, vice, and carelessness for the public weal, is entirely excluded from all direction of or influence upon public affairs, and from every political function. And by this one great conservative measure of exclusion, in the slaveholding States, the popular vote and action are as much purified and exalted, as could be in the so-called “free States,” by any constitutional provision that would serve to designate, and exclude from the polls, the worst and most degraded half of its male population. Such free or republican governments as the Southern States would present, if all their slave and free negro population had votes equally with the whites, now are, or soon will be, the governments of the Northern and non-slaveholding States.

Among the false and dangerous but yet legitimate deductions from the broad doctrine of the equal natural rights of man, there subsequently was started the then novel claim of freedom for the negro slaves. This deduction from general principles was at first set forth quietly, obscurely, and regarded as a mere theoretical opinion, impossible to be reduced to practice. The principle was admitted, whether by design of some, or the carelessness and inadvertence of all, by the fathers of the Revolution and of American independence. From the warm and zealous advocacy of the equal English rights of the free people of the colonies, it was but a step of hurried reasoning by analogy, to advocate the equal natural rights of all mankind. This folly, which attended the otherwise grave and profound political wisdom of the great men of those times, was admitted perhaps by a few through design, but certainly through the inadvertence of the many, amidst the general prefatory declamation of the Declaration of Independence—and, without a word of objection by Southern slaveholders, who no more then thought of legislating for, or producing, the freedom and equal political rights of their negro slaves, than they did of their horses and oxen. Yet this mere sounding verbiage, these empty reverberations of a baseless and obscure theoretical doctrine, which did not then attract enough notice to arouse opposition or denial, to what was probably deemed the mere superfluous and unmeaning embellishments of a frothy rhetoric, have since served as the citadel of defence, for the new and zealous party of abolitionists of negro slavery, and the arsenal to supply their chosen weapons to assail that institution.

In the earlier times of British and European history, there was scarcely raised a voice, either in Europe or America, to question the expediency or morality of the institution of negro slavery—or even to oppose the African slave-trade, then in full operation. The first

serious opposition to both was begun, and grew, with the doctrines of the men, and with the movements, of the American Revolution—and almost exclusively in these now United States of America. Thus the opposition to negro slavery had commenced, and was gradually extending in slaveholding America, long before the same ideas had been recognized in England. By the latter country, the African slave-trade was still carried on extensively, and its morality scarcely questioned but by a few, long after nearly all the American slaveholding States had abolished the trade for themselves. The people of the Southern States, who had scarcely any agricultural labor, other than that of negro slaves, could not have divested themselves of that labor, without certain and general ruin to themselves and to the country. Of course, the practical extinction of slavery was scarcely thought of by any, and was advocated by none. Even if any had then deemed slavery an enormous wrong, no individual slaveholder would have condemned himself for the existence of a national evil (or even a national sin), which he had had no agency in establishing—and which, indeed, was forced upon the colonies by the avarice and power of the ruling mother-country. But almost every man of good feeling and cultivated mind, in later time, came (under the teaching and influence of the growing anti-slavery school) to consider the institution of negro slavery as a great evil, public and private, and whether viewed as a political, moral, or economical question—and which, if possible to remove, ought to be removed, at any cost that would not be intolerably injurious to the welfare of the community. Such opinions grew to be general in the Southern States; and previous to 1820 (perhaps as late as 1830), they were almost universal in Virginia. Some individuals went farther—and were ready to share in all the sacrifices necessary for general emancipation, upon some one or other of the impossible or ruinous plans proposed and advocated by different wild and fanatical philanthropists. In England, which now had abolished the African slave-trade, and in the Northern States, which had got rid of slaves (never very profitable to them except to sell)—and neither of which countries had then remaining their previous mercantile interest in the profits of the slave-trade—there was no sense of self-preservation, nor any lighter interest, to oppose the growing hostility to slavery. Nothing is easier, or more inviting to self-complacency, than for us to declare benevolent feelings and impulses, and to urge their being put in practice, when at other people's expense. Therefore it was quite natural that the Northern States and England, when no longer having any interest to maintain and to increase negro slavery, should carry their benevolent opposition to it to the extent of their wildest fanaticism—and call for its extinction, even at the risk (or with the certainty) of the utter ruin of the master race in the slaveholding States.

Under the influence of such incitements, the now practical abolition doctrines, and the present abolition party, of the Northern States, were brought into existence and action, and grew and strengthened, until they are now supported by the greater number of votes of every Northern State. This growing power, threatening evil and

ruin, with its success, to the whole slaveholding States, at length produced a reaction in the minds of the Southern people generally. Men began, for the first time, to inquire into, and carefully to study the whole subject of slavery, through the means of facts and sound reasoning—and not, as before, under the deceptive influence of a false theory, and sickly sentimentality and mistaken philanthropy. This reaction began about 1820 (the time of the first abolition movement, through and by aid of Federal legislation in the enactment of the Missouri “compromise” and unconstitutional restriction), and only received its first vigorous and effective impulse from the publication of Professor Dew’s *“Essay on Slavery,”* the earliest and also one among the ablest vindications of the institution that have yet been published. Since then, the change of opinion has been both rapid and general. Formerly, it would have been difficult to find, in Virginia, a man of education who did not deem slavery both a public and private evil. Now there are almost as few such men who do not deem the institution a positive and great benefit, as there were formerly who held it to be otherwise than the great evil of the land.

In 1816, when the “American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States” was formed, and had enunciated its purpose and policy, and commenced its operations, the universal public sentiment was best suited to favor the infant organization and its avowed objects. The policy and the scheme, which were thus proposed to be supported, had been originated in Virginia. The earliest and principal early patrons and advocates of the Society were slaveholders. The avowed object of the Society, as indicated by its name, was to remove from the United States, by inducing their voluntary emigration, the free negroes, and to colonize them as an independent community in Africa. This class (formed by earlier emancipations of slaves, which had been induced by the mistaken benevolence of their masters), had become numerous, and a grievous nuisance to most of the Southern States, and especially to Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. With but a few praiseworthy exceptions, the free negroes were, as they continue to be, generally indolent, improvident, and worthless as laborers or producers—and, in numerous cases, drunken, vicious, and frequent subjects for criminal justice. In their peculiar position, they served to render the slaves discontented with their more constrained, though really much better condition; and facilitated and encouraged their thefts, and other violations of duty. The low degradation of the free negroes, in ignorance, indolence, and vice, instead of being ascribed, as truth would require, to the negro blood and propensities, and the natural inferiority of the negro intellect, left without the government and direction of a capable master, was charged to their inferior social and political condition, and their being kept down in the scale of society by the superior power and close neighborhood of the white race. In the face of all the proofs to the contrary that even then existed (though Hayti had not then sunk to half her present depth of degradation, and the experiment of emancipation in the West Indies had not been

commenced), the near approach to, if not full equality of the negro intellect to the white, was then generally believed in, to an extent that now would seem both incredible and absurd. The European and Northern fanatical philanthropists then fully believed (and they still pretend to believe) that the negro is naturally equal in mental power to the white man; and that equal advantages of education and position would serve to show the equality in all results. If the benevolent slaveholders did not go so far, they at least believed that the negro race was capable of being so far instructed and improved, as to be self-directing and self-supporting, if in an independent community. The benefit to the world, and especially to benighted and savage Africa, of a civilized and industrious colony being there planted, and flourishing, was a further and more captivating inducement to lovers of the human race; and all Christian philanthropists were still more interested in thus offering, with the supposed best prospects of success, the gospel and Christianity, to the sixty millions of savage pagans and brutalized idolators that inhabit Africa.

At that time, too, individual acts of emancipation of slaves were generally esteemed, not only evidences of piety and virtue in the emancipators, but also, if accompanied by removal from the country, as being beneficial to public interests, by lessening the whole number of slaves, and thereby rendering more easy the future, though far remote, total removal of slavery, then generally deemed to be a public benefit. For this reason, there was still another (so-called) benefit expected of this Society, in its offered asylum in Africa serving to invite and encourage the subsequent emancipation of numerous slaves. This, and other more extended objects of like kind, were set forth in the speeches and publications of active and zealous agents or members of the Society. And such declarations, while they served strongly to invite and encourage the aid and coöperation of those who were most opposed to slavery, as an evil, a wrong, and a sin, did not at first offend, or excite the suspicion or opposition of slaveholders the most opposite in opinion—because even these, at that early time, generally deemed slavery an evil, and hoped for its ultimate safe extinction, although they could not see, and would not seek, through certain loss and danger, a way to that desired end.

For these different reasons, operating on men of very different views, there were, at first, many persons disposed to become zealous supporters of the Colonization Society; while almost none opposed it, or seemed to think that there was anything in the scheme, or in its probable consequences, that called for opposition, or even required scrutiny. It had among its movers and founders, and continued to gain the names and ostensible if not more efficient support of, many of the chief men of the various States—and every name that could have influence on the public, and was permitted to be used, was made use of in the list of officers or dignitaries or prominent friends of the Society. As almost every man took it for granted that the Society was a good thing, and an institution of high position, he was complimented by his name being asked for its support—and few would deny the request, especially as that alone, or very little more,

would serve to place the name prominently on the list of the much lauded and eminent patrons of the benevolent scheme. Many high-sounding names have been thus used (and, perhaps, some without leave), of persons who contributed but little else to the Society. The more obscure but active functionaries of the Society, who, in or through the Board of Managers at Washington, have really directed the affairs, and the policy, and the operations of the Society, were always working on prominent political men, and easily gained the favor of all. The favor of President Monroe was by far the most important and efficient; and it served to preserve the very existence of the colony subsequently planted, in its early and most feeble condition—as will be shown hereafter.

THE AVOWED DESIGNS, AND THE REAL AND MAIN OPERATION OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AND THE TENDENCY OF ITS POLICY.

There never was a new scheme, or association for its furtherance, received with more general favor, than the American Colonization Society. The persons who most opposed slavery, and most desired its extinction, and they who were most interested in its present and continued existence, were alike friendly to the Society, and for opposite expected and promised results respectively favored by their opposite views. The Society was presented, though with caution, in two different aspects, to individuals, and to sections of the Union, having different and conflicting opinions in regard to slavery—and in such manner as to seem favorable to each party separately. For the first and avowed and always claimed objects and designs of the Colonization Society, as presented in its early official papers (proceeding from the Board of Managers, or resolutions of the Society adopted in general meetings), there need not be many authorities cited. The record of testimony for this purpose is full and clear. "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States," is the legal title, recited in the first article of its constitution. The second article more fully and particularly declares that "The object to which its attention is to be *exclusively* directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) *the free people of color residing in our country, to Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient.*" The same object was held forth in the first "Memorial of the President and Board of Managers" of the Society to Congress in 1817 (republished in the papers appended to Mr. Kennedy's *Report to the House of Representatives* in 1843, Doc. 283, p. 208), and the advantages to this country of removing the free people of color were therein stated at some length. Incidental benefits which were expected (and which would be admitted as such, and highly appreciated by all) were also presented, in the expected indirect working of the colonization scheme to suppress the African slave-trade—and, by its influence, to civilize and Christianize the neighboring savage nations of Africa. Not an intimation was there given of any ulterior object. But in a later memorial (of 1828, republished in *House of Rep., Document 283* of 1843, p. 172) to Congress, the Managers, become bolder or less cautious, added something more. They therein say: "The object it

[the American Colonization Society] proposes to accomplish is, the removal to Africa, with their own consent, of such people of color within the United States as are already free, and of such others as the *humanity of individuals, and the laws of the different States, may hereafter liberate.*" Even this extended purpose, repeated as it had been before, and since has continued to be, by functionaries and friends of the Colonization Society, in many public speeches at the annual meetings or otherwise, did not at first excite any opposition or suspicion. The manumission of slaves was still legal in sundry States, and would still proceed. It would be not less beneficial to the community and to slaveholders, that the later manumitted negroes should be removed, than the earlier. But the people of the South did not, from these indications, suspect that the leading and most influential members of the Society, from the beginning, had in view the future entire extinction of negro slavery in the United States, to be accompanied, indeed, as professed, by the deportation of all the negroes (visionary and even impossible as was this latter measure); and still less did slaveholders infer that the agents of the Society would be active though covert propagandists of anti-slavery doctrines, and secret yet efficient advocates for persuading weak-minded philanthropists that the emancipation of their slaves would be an act of very high merit, humanity, benevolence, and piety. The private and secret manner of such communication and action, necessarily and effectually precludes the facts being proved by direct testimony. The facts, in general, can only be inferred from the character and supposed anti-slavery opinions of employed Northern agents—the particular slaveholders with whom they mostly associated and might influence—and especially from the subsequent effects witnessed, and much more in the later than the earlier years of the Society, in numerous testamentary and other manumissions of large numbers of slaves. But there is plenty of proof of more open action of functionaries and friends, showing the general spirit of the Society being in favor of extending emancipation and putting an end to slavery. While no individual, or body, has loudly and distinctly advised slaveholders to emancipate their slaves, there has scarcely been a written report, or speech, or other public declaration, proceeding from the agents and friends of the Society, in which individual acts of emancipation have been referred to, that the occasion was not used to highly laud the action and the emancipator. Such acts being thus always highly praised, as showing evidences of most exalted humanity, charity, and piety—and the (perhaps otherwise obscure) donors being thus made conspicuous for their virtues throughout the Christian world, could not fail to operate as a powerful stimulant, not only to the good, but also to the evil principles which influence mankind—as vanity, ostentation, self-righteousness, and self-worship—to thus elevate and perpetuate their fame, by their adding to the number of manumitted slaves—whose welfare and happiness have generally been greatly impaired, if not totally sacrificed on this shrine of false benevolence and humanity, and of evil both to the slaves and to our country. It is a strong evidence that such effects have been in a

great degree the direct result of the teachings of the Colonization Society and its friends, when it is seen that the manumissions of slaves in Virginia, and especially in large numbers by individual donors and by testamentary bequest, have greatly increased in latter years. In the earlier years of the Society, there were comparatively very few. Yet, if the avowed opinions of Mr. C. F. Mercer and others were correct, that many masters, before 1816, would have gladly emancipated their slaves, if having such an asylum for them as the Colonization Society would afford, the number of new manumissions ought to have been much greater as soon as the asylum was open—and not, as is the fact, at twenty and thirty or more years after the open and secret machinery of the Society had been in operation.

Still more plain and undeniable than of any of these named influences, are the evidences that the leading, and most distinguished, and influential, and early friends of the Society, have looked to it, and advocated its support, as the means for utterly destroying the institution and existence of negro slavery in the United States. Such sentiments have been uttered by many in public speeches and reports, published among the transactions of the Society, and by direction of its Board of Managers. Numerous other like expressions, though from less respected sources, or, perhaps, proceeding from obscure individuals, have received the official impress and virtual authorization of the Society, by being published in the "African Repository," which periodical publication, of very extensive circulation, is both the property and organ of the American Colonization Society, and must be presumed to be, in every article it publishes, the mouth-piece of the central power and head of the Society, the Board of Managers at Washington. It will be enough, for sustaining my charge in this particular respect, to refer to the words or opinions of but a few prominent officers or ardent friends of the Colonization Society, either uttered in general meetings or otherwise, published through its organ. Like examples, from less distinguished sources, might be offered in any number.*

At the first annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, in Washington, the president, Judge Bushrod Washington, in

* This last named procedure has been so common, and latterly so undisguised, that the Rev. Philip Slaughter, of Virginia, principal agent of the Colonization Society of Virginia (who, though a zealous advocate for the colonization scheme, is also a loyal son of the South), has deemed it necessary, on two different occasions (as I have seen accidentally—the case may have been more, as the need for such action has never intermitted), to rebuke this abuse. At the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society of 1852, the report of the proceedings (in the African Repository, at p. 100, for April, 1852) states as follows:

"The Rev. Mr. Slaughter presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

"Whereas, the Constitution of the American Colonization Society declares that the object to which its attention is exclusively directed, is 'to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa,' therefore
 "Resolved, That the publication of schemes of emancipation, and arguments in their favor, in the African Repository, and other official documents of this Society, is a departure from our fundamental law, and should be excluded from such documents."

This resolution was adopted, and, as it appears, without a word of objection. Yet it was as totally disregarded afterward, as its object had been previously. In consequence, as I find again in my few detached numbers of the African Repository, (at p. 74, for March, 1855), at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, the rebuke was renewed by Mr. Slaughter—and with as little of its desired effect as before.

his opening speech, from the chair, introduced the following expressions :

"The effect of this institution [the American Colonization Society], if its prosperity shall equal our wishes, will be alike propitious to every interest of our domestic society ; and *should it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions the only blot which stains them.*"

At the same meeting, the Hon. C. F. Mercer, of Virginia, in advocating the claims of the Colonization Society to public favor, and urging the reasons for supporting it, said : "Many thousand individuals in our native State, as you well know, Mr. President, are restrained from manumitting their slaves, as you and I are, by the melancholy conviction that they cannot yield to the *suggestions of humanity* without manifest injury to their country"—which difficulty and great obstacle to extensive emancipation, the policy of the Colonization Society was expected to remove.

In an elaborate letter and argument, to the like general purport, addressed to the American Colonization Society, Gen. R. G. Harper, of Maryland, said :

"The advantages of this undertaking [of the Colonization Society] to which I have hitherto adverted, are confined to ourselves. They consist in ridding us of the free people of color, and *preparing the way for getting rid of the slaves and of slavery.*"

The Hon. Henry Clay, then president of the American Colonization Society, at its tenth annual meeting, January, 1837, in his opening address (published by the Society) presented an elaborate argument to show the feasibility and the expediency of the whole negro race being removed from the United States. The very high position and reputation of this gentleman, and the great influence of his name and opinions, will make it proper to quote more full extracts from his speech.

After having submitted calculations, which served (as he maintained) to show the easy practicability of removing to Africa all the then free negro population from the United States, Mr. Clay proceeded to apply the same mode of calculation to the slaves, as follows :

"Assuming the future increase to be at the rate of three per cent. per annum the annual addition to the number of slaves in the United States, calculated upon the returns of the last census (1,538,128) is 46,000. Applying the data which have already been stated and explained, in relation to the colonization of free persons of color from the United States to Africa, to the aggregate annual increase of *both bond and free of the African race*, and the result will be found *most encouraging*. The total number of the annual increase, of both descriptions, is 52,000. The total expense of transporting that number to Africa, (supposing no reduction of present prices) [which had been before stated at \$20] would be \$1,040,000," &c. * * * "And this quantity [of tonnage] would be still further reduced by embracing opportunities of incidental employment of vessels belonging both to mercantile and *military marines*. But, is the annual application of \$1,040,000, and the employment of 65,000 or even 130,000 tons of shipping, considering the magnitude of the object, beyond the ability of this country! Is there a patriot, looking forward to its domestic quiet, its happiness, and its glory, that would not cheerfully contribute his proportion of the burden to accomplish *a purpose so great and so humane?*

This extract, alone, is enough to strip bare, and expose the false pretence set up for the American Colonization Society, when soothing down Southern opposition or alarmed interests, that the policy of the society is, as at first announced, the removal of *free* negroes to Africa only. The ulterior design or object of general emancipation (whether by purchase or otherwise) need not be set forth more plainly than in this speech of the distinguished president of the Society, and as endorsed, by its reception and publication, by the managers of the Society. It is not my business here, nor is it needed, to expose the errors of Mr. Clay's estimates, and the impossibility of carrying through the scheme, were it ever so desirable for this country; and the enormous cruelty, unprecedented in the annals of Asiatic despotism, of annually removing to remote exile (to say nothing of cost of life, and other sufferings to be there encountered) of the whole *actual increase*, necessarily including all the female children before their reaching maturity of age, of an entire race, amounting to fifty-two thousand persons annually, until, in the course of time, the parent stock left in the United States shall be extinguished gradually by death!!! No one but a thorough "philanthropist" could for a moment entertain a scheme so full of cruelty and horror, and so protracted in operation; and none but blind fanatics could be persuaded that the execution was morally, even if physically possible.

But monstrous and shocking to every feeling of humanity as are the means here recommended, as operating upon the blacks, the worst results to the masters, and to the white race, have not been named. It is clear that, in this magnificent scheme of expenditure (which, however, would not serve for one tenth the cost of its avowed objects), nothing is allowed, or understood, for paying the owners for their slaves. Therefore, if it were possible to be executed, in addition to the general loss and great damage to all the southern States, as communities, in losing nearly all their present agricultural labor, and paying the larger amount of the expense of transportation to, and subsequent support of the colonists in Africa, the slave owners would be deprived of forty six thousand slaves a year, or all the increase, and at the age of their greatest value, without receiving the smallest payment as compensation!

But no man of sound judgment can suppose that the great intellect of Henry Clay could be duped by such estimates as he condescended to use for the purpose of operating upon other minds; or that he could have believed, for a moment, that it would be possible to remove the whole black race from the United States to Africa, with any means for subsistence for the emigrants in their new homes. This utterly impossible accompaniment of colonization—removal to Africa—was stated merely to suit those who required it, and who could believe in it. All that was possible of Mr. Clay's scheme, and with the accomplishment of which part he and other clear-sighted emancipationists would have been content, would have been the general emancipation of slaves, without any (or but a nominal and fallacious) compensation to their owners—and without the cruelty and horror of the attempt, and the impossibility of the execu-

tion, of compulsory deportation to Africa of the whole increase of the race in the United States.

My only other citations of proofs will be all from a single source, which, as a whole, may be taken as the exposition of the views and objects of all the colonizationists of the Northern States, as well as of a few (also alike opposed to slavery) in the Southern States. This source is a review which first appeared in the "Quarterly Christian Spectator" (at New-Haven), of March, 1833, and was soon afterward reprinted in separate pamphlet form, under the title of a "Review of Pamphlets on Slavery and Colonization." From the place and manner of publication, and the rapid republications, it may be inferred that this exposition was industriously and generally distributed throughout the Northern States—and very cautiously and quietly placed in the hands of but a few persons holding or inclining to like opinions in the Southern States. The only copy that I have seen or heard of, was sent to a Southern slaveholder, distinguished for philanthropy, generosity, and self-sacrificing devotion to whatever he deems his duty as a man and a Christian, and especially valuing the Colonization Society as a means for the ultimate extinction of the supposed evil of negro slavery. That copy is directed to the name of the gentleman referred to, "with Elliott Cresson's best respects." Mr. Cresson was a vice-president, and a principal and efficient agent and patron of the American Colonization Society. The argument is in answer, and immediately addressed to Garrison, and the most violent of the abolition party, who had justly charged the Colonization Society with double-dealing—but, most unjustly, with being *opposed* to the abolition of slavery. It is to deny these charges, and to assert the opposite views and tendency of the Colonization Society, that this pamphlet was written. The general tenor is to this purpose. A few quotations will be enough to show the character of the work, and what must have been the author's opinion, and that of all who coincided with him, as to the certain working and final results of the Colonization Society.

"The actual tendencies of the enterprise of planting colored colonies in Africa from America, are, so far as the *abolition of slavery* is concerned, the following:

"It secures in many instances the *emancipation of slaves* by individuals, and thus brings the *power of example* to bear on *public sentiment*. This is not conjecture; it is proved by the induction of particulars. The friends of the Colonization Society, in their arguments on this subject, can read off a catalogue of instances in which *emancipation has already resulted from the progress of this work*. We know that, on the other hand, it is said that the argument and statements of colonizationists prevent emancipation. But the proper proof of this assertion would be to bring forward the particular facts. Tell us of the individuals who have been effectually hindered from setting their slaves at large, by what they have read in the African Repository, or by what they have heard from the agents of the Society. We say, then, that, unless the testimony of facts can deceive us, *colonization is bringing the power of example to bear on public sentiment at the South, in regard to slavery*. Each single instance of emancipation is indeed a small matter when compared to the continued slavery of two millions; but every such instance, occurring in the midst of a slave-holding community, is a *strong appeal to the natural sentiments of benevolence and justice* in all who witness it."

"Not Hayti has done more to make the negro character respected by mankind, and to afford the means of making the negro conscious of his manhood, than Liberia has already accomplished." (p. 20.)

"African colonization, so far as it is successful, will bring free labor into the fairest and most extended competition with slave labor, and will thus *make the universal abolition of slavery inevitable.*" (p. 20.)

"The friends of slavery may dream that this work [colonization in Liberia] is to perpetuate their miserable system; but, if any of them do thus imagine, they err as greatly in that, as they do in supposing that the repeal of the protective tariff will relieve them from their embarrassments." (p. 21.)

"The great body of the friends of the Colonization Society at the South, no less than at the North, regard the scheme of that institution as something that will ultimately, in some way, *deliver the country from the curse of slavery.*"

"Had the scheme of the American Colonization Society never been undertaken, who believes that projects for the abolition of slavery would have been so soon, if ever, discussed in the Legislature of Virginia?"

"The hour in which the debate on slavery commenced in the Capitol at Richmond, may be considered as having sealed the death warrant of the system, not only for Virginia, but for the nation. Certainly, the greater the success which shall attend the colonization of Africa, the greater will be the progress of public opinion toward this consummation" of the abolition of slavery in America. But, as the author says more at length, even were the Society now to come to an end, and its colony also, "still it will be true that the *indirect influence of the American Colonization Society has secured the ultimate abolition of slavery.*" (p. 22.)

If any person, after having read even no more of such opinions than appear in passages quoted in this section, shall not be convinced that the continued object of the chief movers, advocates, and agents of the American Colonization Society, and the tendency of their efforts, are the general emancipation of slaves, and abolition of slavery, such persons must be so completely encased in prejudice, as to be invulnerable to the power of evidence or reasoning.

So much for the avowed policy and objects, and the more real and important and covert objects of the Society—or rather of the few functionaries who have really controlled the policy, and directed the appropriation of the funds contributed by the confiding liberality of thousands, who were content to give to what they supposed a good object, without examination of, or interfering with, the conduct of the few more zealous persons who were willing to bear the burden of the administrative duties and services. The Colonization Society was at first so generally favored by public opinion and sentiment—there was so little suspicion entertained by any of those who were outside of the small circle which enclosed its acting functionaries and its leading spirits—that there was no scrutiny of either its public or more secret policy, and almost no opposition to its procedure, for a long time. Some few able writers attempted opposition—among them, Gov. Giles and Prof. Dew of Virginia. But they addressed themselves to deaf ears and either careless or prejudiced minds—and without producing any important effect. When the men of the South generally lost their faith in the working of the Society (for the first professed objects), they simply withdrew silently from its support, but made no opposition to it. The double-dealing policy prospered and succeeded for a long time, in deceiving both the pro-slavery or slaveholding interest, and the anti-slavery or abolition party. The latter, in the Northern States, though truly and greatly favored by the ulterior designs and the actual working of the Colonization Society, were the first offended, and by the mere words used to deceive and quiet the slaveholders. The latter, even when no longer

zealous for, or even favorable to, the first avowed objects of the Society, have generally remained quiet, and also deluded still, to some extent, for a much longer time. And even now, though much the greater number of all the former Southern friends have withdrawn their earlier and active support of the Colonization Society and its colony, there are but few Southern men who have yet taken the pains to investigate the real main tendency of the Society, and to understand and oppose the danger which it threatens to the interest of slaveholders and of the Southern States, and to the contentment and happiness of the slaves, and to the very existence of negro slavery in the States where that institution remains.

ART. VI.—THE MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMERCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce have been again devoting a great deal of time and labor to the subject of deepening the mouths of the Mississippi, now so much obstructed, to the enormous detriment of its commerce.

It seems that at the date of the report of a committee appointed by the Chamber, the following amount of merchandise was delayed at the bar, seeking ingress or egress :

Cotton, bales.....	71,985 at \$60 00.....	\$4,319,100
Tobacco, hhds.....	3,337 at 150 00.....	500,550
Sugar, do.	2,277 at 75 00.....	170,775
Molasses, bbls.....	1,575 at 12 00.....	18,900
Pork and Beef, bbls.....	11,309 at 18 00.....	203,562
Flour, bbls.....	11,417 at 5 50.....	62,793
Lard and Hams, tierces.....	2,929 at 30 00.....	87,870
Wheat, sacks.....	3,789 at 1 00.....	3,789
Total.....		\$5,367,339
Inward bound.....		2,000,000
Total.....		\$7,367,339

Referring to the heavy losses entailed by this state of things, not only upon the commerce of New-Orleans, but that of the whole country, the committee, consisting of Wm. Creevy, T. L. Wibray, J. B. Morison, G. A. Fosdick, and P. H. Skipwith, say :

“NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4, 1859.

“It will thus be seen that there is held in check, in consequence of the impediments to navigation above referred to, property worth nearly five and a half millions of dollars, the interest on which, for a single day, at six per cent. per annum, amounts to about \$1,000. In this estimate, no account is taken of the value of the ships, nor any but the leading articles of produce; nor of the cargoes of the ships which have cleared and are ready for sea, and whose commanders deem it more prudent to remain at the wharf until there is a prospect of getting over the Bar without difficulty, than to lie at anchor inside or aground on the Bar in the crowd of ships, and liable to damage. This is a startling array of figures; in itself sufficient, in the opinion of your committee, to

arrest public attention, and cause the most indifferent to reflect on the evils likely to arise from such a derangement of the commerce of the city; and which will end in the total ruin of our trade, and even our very existence as the emporium of the Southwest, unless prompt and energetic means are adopted for the removal of these obstructions.

"Much has been said and written on the subject of the railroads which now tap the Mississippi river, and have their termini on the Atlantic shore; and of the injury which they were likely to work to the trade of New-Orleans, by diverting the produce of the great valley of the Mississippi from its natural outlet there; but these your committee have read and listened to without the least feeling of alarm, having an abiding confidence that the Mississippi river would continue to be the great highway for the produce of the valley which bears its name, and New-Orleans, the great depot and point of exportation so long as there was free communication with the Gulf of Mexico for vessels of the class required by the yearly increasing necessities of trade; but they must confess that the spectacle which presented itself to them at the Bar gave rise to grave apprehensions whether or not it would be possible to retain the trade of New-Orleans and maintain its position as the greatest exporting city of the Union, unless some measure of relief is speedily granted; nor are the movements going on around us calculated to allay these fears. Already rival cities, taking the advantage of our misfortunes, are putting forth their claims to a share of the trade which has heretofore been ours, and which, we are constrained to admit, it needs no prophetic eye to discern, must soon seek other channels unless these obstructions are removed; for your committee do not doubt that every facility will be given by our rivals to those frequenting this port and mart, which their own resources and all the outside aid they can bring in will command.

"In the list of property detained at the Bar, is comprised one item of nearly seventy-two thousand bales of cotton. Some of these outward-bound ships have been detained for several weeks, and it is hardly to be supposed that parties in want of cotton will again send their orders to New-Orleans if there is the least likelihood of a similar delay in getting it to market, and if this community is not alive to its interest, the now famous cotton mart of New-Orleans will speedily become a thing of the past. Again, the bills of exchange drawn against the cargoes so detained, will, in all probability, mature before the produce arrives, when, by all ordinary calculations, it would have been at hand in time to meet them; and this is another ramification of the evil which may overtake us in the shape of a derangement of our monetary affairs, consequent upon the difficulties which parties may experience in raising funds to retire the same.

"Of the value of the cargoes of the inward-bound ships your committee have no data, but they think it may be safely put down at two millions of dollars. Many of these ships are laden with goods destined for the West and Western trade, and it requires but a slight effort of the imagination to picture the loss and inconvenience which the owners have suffered by having their goods detained until the proper season for their sale has past. These, again, are not likely to order their supplies to be shipped via New-Orleans, until they have the assurance that these impediments to the navigation have been permanently removed. In looking at the question from this point of view, we can see that the interest of the consumer, although apparently remote, is actually near and positive. So large an amount of goods being kept out of market must necessarily enhance the value of those on the spot, and he therefore has to contribute his quota of the loss by the advanced prices which he has to pay for the articles of import which he requires."

Annexed to the committee's report is one from Captain Duncan, a distinguished engineer, who demonstrates the practicability of keeping, at a moderate expense, a draft of 20 feet of water permanently on the bar, a depth quite sufficient for all the requisitions of commerce. We learn from it, that the first correct soundings of the mouths were made in 1838, by Cap-

tain Talcott, U. S. Engineer, and the next in 1851-52, by the Coast Survey, and that, from a comparison of data, it appears there is an outward tendency of the land and the bars amounting to one mile in every fifteen years!

"Now if we consider the deep waters of the Gulf to average only 36 feet in depth, and take the tidal bar at a mean of 14 feet, this extension gives us the enormous deposit of 12,000 cubic yards within the bar limits of the Southwest Pass, and about 8,000,000 cubic yards on the bar of Pass-à-l'Outre, in a single year, and this without estimating the amount thrown upon the other passes, or that which is carried beyond the bars into the sea.

"From all of which it follows that the origin of the tidal bar formation is the impact of this sluggish under current with the comparatively still waters of the Gulf, which, retarding the under currents still more, produces a tendency to equilibrium, in which the sediment in suspension is silently and rapidly deposited. In fact, it has been clearly demonstrated in many instances that any check to the current of the sedimentary stream will produce a deposit of the sediment proportional to the degree of retardation, and that where sedimentary waters became entirely quiescent, they soon completely purify themselves and become limpid."

The following description of the tumuli or mud lumps which constitute the most remarkable phenomena of the river, will be found very interesting:

"These singular tumuli are constantly rising and subsiding on the long sweep of flats, tidal bars, and low lands, around the several mouths.

"Their generation is most frequent at the annual spring floods or high water, at which time, also, the bars are in their worst condition.

"When the river is low and comparatively free from sediment, many of the mud lumps subside, and the bars themselves naturally improve, because the active origin of their formation has in a great measure ceased from the greater stability of the upper river banks.

"It would appear from this, that the origin of the mud lumps is in some way intimately connected with the rise in the river, but various theories of their formation have been advanced by eminent geologists and scientific men.

"Lyell regards them as due to the existence of accumulated vegetable matter in the bars, which, decomposing in the course of time, generates large quantities of gaseous matter. In escaping from their confinement beneath the muddy deposit, these gases exert an effort to throw up the mud, and the action being continuous and accumulative, the detritus of the bar is finally raised above the surface of the water, where it is exposed to the action of the wind, sun, rain, and waves.

"The tendency of the mud to crack, disintegrate and slide on exposure to the above causes, produces the fissures in their tops and the semblance of volcanic action peculiar to them.

"Forshey, on the other hand, considers their formation to be due to a subterranean connection between them and distant salt springs in the interior of the country, his theory being in part based upon the character and temperature of the water thrown out from their craters, which is extremely salt, and colder than that of the surrounding sea.

"Other theories assign their origin to the action of the river current or of the gulf waves striking against an out-cropping current stratum in the submerged bar, which, yielding to the continued action, is forced up above the surface.

"The height of the waves above the ordinary level gives, of the two, the sea wave theory the preference over that of the current action, as it accounts for the raising of the mud lumps above the surface, on the common spring theory that water seeks its own level, and will rise out of a fissure to a height equalling that of its fountain head.

"Whatever may be the real primary cause of their formation, it is sufficient for

our purposes to know, that they invariably precede and very materially assist in the formation of the bar and the outward progress of the land, by forming barriers or lodgments, against which the deposition of the materials held in suspension are rapidly accumulated."

The progress of the various attempts to deepen the channel of the river is thus detailed by Capt. Duncan :

"The first attempt at improvement on the passes of the Mississippi, was made by the General Government, under the direction of Capt. Talcott, in 1839.

"The means he employed were the ordinary bucket dredge, which it appears signally failed, even under the auspices of an intelligent, practical agent of Government. Capt. Talcott entertained the opinion, however, that dredging machinery might be made effective on the bars, if tried on the same principles, but under more favorable circumstances.

"All further efforts were abandoned until 1852, when the General Government entered into a contract with the Towboat Association to open the passes, which contract was completed, and the work effectively done in twelve months. The means employed by the Association were the ordinary dredge harrow and scraper, which, within the time called for by the contract, succeeded beyond the expectations of every one in opening a channel 18 feet deep by over 300 feet in width, over a bar averaging 14 feet in depth. The distance between the primary and secondary bases of the bar at the time, or from the 18 feet depth outside to the 18 feet depth inside, was one and a half miles, just about what it is at present.

"The same means have been employed with the like success on the bars of several of the sedimentary streams in England.

"No further steps being taken to keep open the Southwest Pass after the completion of the contract of the Towboat Association, and the causes of the formation of the bar continuing to act, it of course became in a short time as impracticable to navigation as ever.

"In consequence, in 1856, a contract was entered into between the United States and Messrs. Craig & Righter, to open a straight channel of 300 feet wide at bottom, and 20 feet deep, through the bar of the Southwest Pass, and a similar channel through the bar of the Pass-à-l'Outre, which work was to have been completed in ten months.

"From the date of their completion, they furthermore contracted to keep both of these passes open for a period of four and a half years.

"The contract was subsequently modified to read 18 instead of 20 feet in depth, and additional time was allowed the contractors for opening the passes.

"The means stipulated for, were to close up the minor passes, and to throw out 'Meig dams' as jetties into the main channels, and by concentrating the water in this manner, to make the current do the bottom cutting and scouring.

"These 'Meig dams' are patented, and consist of a single row of heavy piling driven at distances of about 5 feet apart, with the intervals filled up with 4-inch planking driven in juxtaposition, and secured above the surface by string-pieces, to which the heads of the sheet piling are spiked.

"This same principle of deepening channels, by concentrating the water, has been successfully applied in many instances; as in the Clyde Improvements (Scotland), where parallel dikes, made of piling and cribwork, filled in with stone, were found admirably to effect its object. It was done on a large scale, however, and at an enormous cost."

The attempts of Craig & Righter having proved a signal failure upon their proposed method, and other efforts, equally unsuccessful ones, were made by blasting with gunpowder. In the utter failure of these efforts Capt. Duncan is forced to fall back upon the ordinary dredge and harrow, which, he does not doubt, will answer the required purpose. The estimate of expense is as follows:

"The bar should be removed from the Southwest Pass first, and afterward Pass-à-l'Outre could be opened.

A low-pressure boat of the required size will cost, when new, everything complete.....	\$50,000 00
Harrow and scraper, with tackle complete.....	1,500 00

Cost of equipment..... \$51,500 00

The cost per month of working this machinery, day and night, will be as follows:

1 captain.....	\$166 66
1 pilot.....	90 00
1 mate.....	45 00
1 carpenter.....	45 00
1 chief engineer.....	125 00
3 ass't ".....	225 00
2 strikers.....	60 00
2 steersmen.....	60 00
12 firemen.....	360 00
12 deck hands.....	360 00
1 steward.....	40 00
1 cook.....	40 00
1 assistant to steward.....	5 00

\$1,621 66

9,000 barrels of coal, at 70c.....	8,400 00
Stores, &c., of all kinds.....	600 00

Total monthly expenses, when working day and night.. \$10,621 66

"If we suppose the Southwest Pass to be opened in four months by the application of this machinery, we shall have as follows:

Cost of equipment.....	\$51,500 00
Cost of force and stores for 4 months.....	42,486 64

\$93,986 64

To which add 10 per cent. for wear and tear, &c..... 9,398 66

Total cost..... \$103,385 30

If we suppose that Pass-à-l'Outre can be opened in 4 months, we have, cost of force and stores for 4 months.....	\$42,486 64
Add the 10 per cent. as above.....	9,398 66

Total cost opening Pass-à-l'Outre..... \$ 51,885 30

Or for opening both passes, the cost will be..... 155,270 60

Or about 15½ cents per cubic yard for opening.

"After the passes are once opened effectively, it is presumable that smaller boats and lighter machinery will be sufficient to keep them open.

"At all events, it will only be necessary to act upon the bars occasionally, which can be done in the daytime, and the consequent reduction of force and fuel will effect a great reduction of the monthly cost.

"It must be understood, however, that this harrowing and scraping must be a constant operation, in order to be perfectly successful, as must also be any other plan in its application to the passes of the Mississippi river."

Congress and the State Legislature are now appealed to, by every consideration of public duty, to act with promptness and decision in this matter. A committee has been appointed to repair to Washington City. The editor of this REVIEW

acted with a similar committee in 1852, and waited with them upon the Executive, and in 1856 he pressed upon the then Secretary of War the acceptance of the proposals of the Tow-boat Company of New-Orleans, which, if acceded to, would have, perhaps, obviated much of the present difficulty. The Secretary, however, acting under the advice of his engineers, came to a different determination.

ART. VII.—CHRONICLES OF THE TOMBS.

THE admirable English library of Bohn, contains no work more interesting and unique, than that of Mr. Pettigrew, entitled "Chronicles of the Tombs." We have lately spent many agreeable hours in its perusal, and are tempted to take a cursory survey of it for the benefit of our readers.

To the Greeks and Romans, we are indebted for the most extensive collection of epitaphs; but Mr. Pettigrew draws also upon the prolific stores of Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. Epitaphs are often of great value to the biographer and historian, and supply many important gaps in the records of the past. Some of the most precious of the earlier time, were destroyed by the bigotry of the Puritans, after the destruction of the monasteries. The mound and the pyramid were the earliest known monuments, and they were followed by pillars, columns, tombs, etc. Many inscriptions have been deciphered, also, from the mummies of Egypt.

The Greek epitaphs are very beautiful, in poetry and prose, and are commonly epigrammatic. The following is by Leonidas, of Tarentum, and is a mother's offering to her son:

"Unhappy child! Unhappy I who shed
A mother's sorrows o'er thy funeral bed!
Thou'rt gone in youth, Amyn as; I in age,
Must wander through a lonely pilgrimage,
And sigh for regions of unchanging night,
And sicken at the day's repeated light.
Oh, guide me hence, sweet spirit, to the bourne
Where in thy presence I shall cease to mourn."

The following, by Anacreon, on the tomb of Timocritus, is in the finest epigrammatic style:

"Timocritus adorns this humble grave;
Mars spares the coward and destroys the brave."

What can be more touching and beautiful than the following, upon the tomb of a wife?

"Tears, Heledora! on thy tomb I shed,
 Love's last libation to the shades below;
 Tears, bitter tears, by fond remembrance fed,
 Are all that Fate now leaves me to bestow.
 Vain sorrows! vain regrets! Yet loveliest! thee,
 Thee, still they follow in the silent urn,
 Retracing hours of social converse free,
 And soft endearments, never to return."

The Roman monuments were ordinarily erected on the highways, so as to be more noted, and the catacombs offer most interesting material. A frequent and beautiful expression, handed down to our time, is found upon many of their tombs—"Sit tibi terra levis"—"Light lie the earth upon thy grave."

The mausoleum, a kind of very splendid tomb, is said to derive its name from the course pursued by Artemisia, wife of Mausolus, who, in her affliction at the death of her husband, drank his ashes in her liquor, and erected to his memory a superb monument.

It is quite evident that one must not take too literally or faithfully the inscriptions which chronicle the deeds of the departed, for, as Dr. Johnson has said, "On lapidary inscriptions a man is not upon his oath," and as Crabbe remarks, "They are often but the offerings which flattery sells to pride." The following, which appears at Oxford upon the tomb of one of the Fellows, is certainly not open to that charge:

"*Praevit!*"

At the Vatican, in Rome, appears the following, to the memory of Caius Julius Maximus, a child two years old:

"Oh, relentless Fortune, who delightest in cruel death,
 Why is Maximus so early snatched from me?
 He who lately used to lie beloved on my bosom,
 This stone now marks his tomb—behold his mother!"

There are few inscriptions of the Saxon period. Recent excavations in England have brought to light some in Runic and Saxon letters, belonging to the sixth century. They contain little more than names and dates, and English epitaphs seem not to run further back than the eleventh century, in England, being mostly in the Latin tongue. French epitaphs were common there till the middle of the fourteenth century. The following is devoted to the Black Prince, and is dated 1376:

"Whoso thou be that passeth bye,
 Where these corpes interred lie:
 Understand what I shall saye,
 As at this time speake I maye.
 Such as thou art sometyne was I;
 Such as I am such shalt thou bee.

I little thought on the houre of death,
 Soe long as I enjoyed breath;
 Greate riches here I did possesse,
 Whereof I made great noblenesse;
 I had gold, silver, wardrobe, and
 Greate treasures, horses, houses, lande,
 But now a caitiffe poore am I,
 Deepe in the ground lo here I lie.

My beautye greate, is all quite gone,
 My fleshe is wasted to the bone,
 My house is narrow nowe, and thronge,
 Nothing but truthe comes from my tongue;
 And if ye shoulde see mee this daye,
 I do not thinke but ye wolde saye
 That I had never beene a man,
 So much altered nowe I am!
 For God's sake, praye to the heavenly Kinge,
 That he my soul to heaven wolde bringe;
 All theye that praye and make accorde
 For mee unto my God and Lorde;
 God place them in his paradise,
 Wherein noe wretched caitiffe lies."

The Latin tongue is thought to be the most apt, in elegance and force, for inscription, and the English the least apt, and on this account the statues to Pitt, Peel, Canning, Bentinck, etc., have nothing more than the name and dates. The learned Dr. Parr declined writing an epitaph on Dr. Johnson in the English language, though admitting it would be the most appropriate, if adequate, since the fame of the great Doctor was altogether English. Johnson, himself, was indignant on the idea being suggested to him of composing Goldsmith's epitaph in English, and remarked that he "would never consent to disgrace the walls of Westminster Abbey with an English inscription." It was in his epitaph on Goldsmith that the so often quoted line occurs:

"Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit."

We agree with Mr. Pettigrew, that success in epitaphs consists in expressing the thoughts in the shortest, clearest, and easiest way, by the most harmonious arrangement of the best chosen words both for meaning and sound. "By this course the epitaph will be strong and expressive, without stiffness or affectation, and it will be short and concise, without being either obscure or ambiguous." The following by Pope, on Sir Isaac Newton, was justly rejected, as out of taste:

"Nature, and nature's laws, lay hid in Night,
 God said, Let Newton be, and all was Light."

The following is very tender:

"The bitter cup that death gave me
 Is passing round, to come to thee."

This idea is found in most languages. In English it is expressed variously, "As thou art now, so once was I," etc., etc. In the following it is very happily rendered :

"Time was, I stood where thou dost now,
And viewed the dead as thou dost me,
Ere long, thou'lt lie as low as I,
And others stand and look on thee."

The vanity of earthly possessions is well expressed in many quaint epitaphs :

"What I gave, I have,
What I spent, I had,
What I left, I lost by not giving it."

The following on Admiral Blake, is of the bombastic order, and is in St. Margaret's Churchyard :

"Here lies a man made Spain and Holland shake ;
Made France to tremble, and the Turks to quake.
Thus he tamed men ; but if a lady stood
In 's sight, it raised a palsey in his blood ;
At sea he thundered, calmed each rising wave,
And now he's dead, sent thundering to his grave."

One Robert Shirtoun, in the year 1652, pays tribute to his two departed wives :

"First blessed me with many children fair,
The second nurst them with maternal care."

Many of the laudatory epitaphs which are found, are in the style of our ordinary obituary notices, fulsome and ridiculous.

The introduction of punning into epitaphs would seem to be the least tolerable liberty with such grave and solemn matters. Yet we find one on John Calf, in the reign of Henry III. :

"O cruell Death, as subtle as a Fox,
Who would not let this Calf live till he'd been an oxe,
That he might have eaten both branches and thorns,
And when he came to his father's years, might have worn horns."

On Mrs. Rose Sparke, 1615 :

"Sixty-eight years a fragrant *Rose* she lasted,
No vile reproach her virtues ever blasted,
Her autumn past, expects a glorious springe," &c.

On John Warner :

"I Warner once was to myself,
Now Warning am to thee,
Both living, dying, dead I was,
See then thou warned be."

On Mr. Chest :

" Here lies at rest, I do protest,
One *Chest* within another ;
The chest of wood was very good,
Who says so of the other !"

On Mr. Stone :

" Jerusalem's curse is not fulfilled in me,
For here a stone upon a stone you see."

On Mr. Merideth :

" Here lies one blown out of breath,
Who lived a merry life and died a Meri-death."

Acrostic epitaphs are very numerous ; as are those of an enigmatical character.

Those which fix the date in the inscription are very curious. Queen Elizabeth, MDCIII., has the following :

" My Day Closed Is In Immortality."

Here is one of the dialogue species on Thomas Gibbons, ob. 1779 :

" Liv'st thou, Thomas ! Yes, with God on high.
Art thou not dead ! Yes, and here I lye.
I that with man on earth did live to die,
Died for to live with Christ eternally."

Another at St. Pancras, on Godfrey Hill, reads :

" Thus far I am got on my journey ;
Reader !
Can'st thou inform me
What follows next ?"

In Essex we find Richard Pritchard and his wife thus handed over to immortality :

" Here lies the man Richard
And Mary his wife,
Their surname was Pritchard,
They lived without strife ;
And the reason was plain,
They abounded in riches,
They had no care or pain,
And the wife wore the breeches."

The Rev. John Pettigrew, late minister, near Glasgow, has upon his tomb the following amusing inscription :

" Here lies a reverend *Glean* priest,
Who sore against his will decaest,
His soul to *Abraham's* bosom fled,
As by his reverend elders said :
Others who knew his youthful joys,
Say *Sarah's* rather was his choice ;
But he as't will his scabbard's humbled,
Death tripped up his heels and down he tumbled."

The following, on Blackett, the poet and cobbler, is admirable :

"But spare him, ye critics, his follies are past,
For the cobbler is come, as he ought, to his *last*."

This, on John Bell, is quaint and admonitory :

"I, Jocky Bell, o' Braikenbrow, lies under this stane,
Was man of my meat and master of my wife.
If thou done better in thy time than I did in mine,
Take this stane off my wame and lay it on thine."

At this point we must rest, having travelled, it is admitted, rather out of our accustomed route, though unfortunately we have only passed through a portion of the interesting work. A large number of epitaphs, noted for their peculiarity, which were marked by us to be copied, must be omitted for want of space. Let the reader refer to the volume itself, and he will find epitaphs on kings and nobles, on poets, lawyers, and doctors ; pathetic, admonitory, bombastic, ludicrous, eccentric ; and, besides, he will find some curious speculations in regard to monumental sculpture, inscriptions, funeral emblems, etc. We have never lighted upon a rarer book.

ART. VIII.—HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE—ITS PAST, ITS PRESENT, AND ITS FUTURE.

Several years since we published a series of papers, which embraced very complete historical and statistical records of many of the towns and parishes of Louisiana, prepared by gentlemen in the several neighborhoods, well acquainted with the facts and traditions of which they spoke. We should be pleased to continue this series, and invite further contributions, intending after awhile to gather up the information into one compact volume. We are in this way carrying out the views of the Legislature, providing at one time for a Bureau of Statistics, which we presided over, but which, from defects in its organization, did not produce the anticipated advantages.

The parishes on which we mainly desire information now are Franklin, Lafayette, Livingston, Rapides, Sabine, St. Tammany, Tensas, Terre Bonne, Union, Vermilion and Washington—who will impart it !

The following on Baton Rouge is from the pen of Prof. Stueckrath :

It is our desire to present a sketch of past events, intimately connected with the early history and foundation of Baton Rouge, "the Revolution which delivered it from the yoke of Spain." Most persons have received from "*tradition*" a very erroneous impression of the events which have taken place in the early history of the Capital ; and our statements can be trusted as *correct*, for we have them from reliable authority. The facts of the capture of Baton Rouge by General Philemon Thomas, can be testified to by an eye-witness.

Ponce de Leon landed, in 1513, on the coast of Florida. After him Hernando de Soto explored the vast regions which Leon had left. He died on the banks of the Mississippi, having accomplished nothing for his country. He is, however, the first white man whose eye scanned the course of the Father of Waters.

La Salle, a gallant Frenchman, started, in 1678, with a small party of French and Canadians from the French possessions in Canada, in search of the Mississippi, and he has the glory of having taken possession of the country he explored in the name of the King of France, and giving it the name of Louisiana; a territory extending from the frontiers of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; bounded on the east by the British possessions of the Atlantic coast, and its western limits lost in the solitudes of the far West. The territory was named and taken possession of, *but that was all!*

It was only in the year 1699 that the French succeeded in establishing a colony in Louisiana, and Iberville formed a settlement on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, establishing the head of the colony at Biloxi Bay, and exploring the country.

In 1722, Bienville, a brother of Iberville, laid the foundations of New-Orleans. A prophetic genius seemed to have directed him, and revealed to him the great destinies which awaited the city of which he laid the corner-stone.

The French colony of Louisiana was, however, *onerous* to the mother-country.

In 1766, the king of France made to Spain and England a cession of the whole province of Louisiana. To Spain he gave all the lands lying west of the Mississippi, with New-Orleans and the island on which it is built, that is, that tract of land bounded north by the Manchac Bayou, west by the river Mississippi, east by the lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain and Borgne, and south by the Gulf of Mexico, thus encircling New-Orleans. England received the whole of the territory east of the Mississippi, with the exception of New-Orleans. The inhabitants of New-Orleans thought that the mother-country was perpetrating, not only an act of injustice, but an outrage upon them, in thus *selling* them, without their consent, to another realm, as if they were no better than slaves. They raised the standard of rebellion against the Spanish authorities, and petitioned the French government to take them back like children and brethren, *but in vain.*

When interest is at stake, there are neither friends nor kindred.

"Falsehood buyeth falsehood only,
But truth must purchase truth!"

In 1779, Spain having, in conjunction with France, declared war against England, to aid the Americans in their struggle for independence, Don Bernando de Galvez, the Spanish governor of Louisiana, marched against the fort of Baton Rouge, which was a stronghold of Great Britain in the solitudes of Louisiana, and was defended by a garrison of 400 men. The fort of Baton Rouge was built during the existence of the French colony under Iberville.

Galvez having arrived in sight of the fort, besieged it, setting his camp a little to the southward of the spot now filled by square No. 2, between North Boulevard and Convention-street. On the 23d of September, 1779, his first gun was fired, and a moment after, the hill was enveloped in smoke. Col. Dixon, in behalf of England, asked for a capitulation, which was granted.

The battle of Baton Rouge drove forever the British out of the province.

In 1795, Spain, by a treaty with the United States, recognized the sway of Congress over all the territory east of the Mississippi, which had been ceded by France to England, keeping, however, to herself the Floridas and the grant she had received from France.

But, in 1801, she gave up to Bonaparte the Territory of Louisiana, as she had received it from France.

The great emperor sold it to the United States, knowing that under the protection of that infant republic alone, it could prosper and develop its resources.

In 1808, a village was beginning to spring up around the fort of Baton Rouge. Some of the first houses had been built, and some of them still are standing. One, perhaps the finest built, is the house now situated on the corner of Repentance and Convention streets, opposite Mr. Waller's office. It was the mansion of Governor Don Carlos Grandpre.

The inhabitants of the District of Baton Rouge, comprised in the Territory of Florida, yet pined under the yoke of Spain, became jealous to see the citizens of the United States enjoying the privileges of liberty. That spirit of dissatisfaction was encouraged, as some think, by secret agents of the Federal Government. By them the flame was fed. One hundred in number, dissatisfied with this state of things, under command of General Philemon Thomas, assembled at St. Francisville, and resolved to march against the fort of Baton Rouge.

On the night of the 23d of September, 1810, thirty-one years after the fort had surrendered to Galvez, and on the same memorable day, General Thomas, at the head of his mounted riflemen, arrived at the fort in order to put his designs into execution. The coincidence here is strange, and worthy of notice—the 23d of September being the anniversary of the two captures of Baton Rouge.

Grandpre at once rallied around him his little band, and resolved to conquer or die at his post. He was summoned to surrender, but, like Leonidas, he answered, "Come and take us." Not one of his guns were loaded. He knew it, and therefore could only return the fire of his musketry.

Grandpre gave the order to fire, and a discharge from the American rifles responded to the fire of the fort, and our young hero fell, covered with wounds, as though almost every shot had been aimed at his breast. With his fall, the fire of the fort ceased, and Baton Rouge was taken. He was buried in the Catholic church of this city, and not a stone marks the spot where, in neglect, slumber the ashes of the hero.

On the 7th day of December, 1810, C. C. Claiborne, governor of

the Territory of Orleans, marched, under a detachment of militia, obtained of Governor Holmes of Mississippi, to St. Francisville, where he unfurled the American flag, thus taking possession of the Territory in behalf of the United States.

The District of Baton Rouge being annexed to the Territory of Orleans, was divided by Claiborne into six parishes—namely, Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Biloxi and Pascagoula. They have since been subdivided, and now form seven parishes—viz., East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Livingston, and Washington, which even now are known by the name of Florida parishes.

Baton Rouge was a military post until the beginning of this century, when the foundations of a city were laid by Antonis Grass, Esq., Eli Beauregard, Esq., Richard Devall, Esq. and Gilbert Leonard, Esq. Different parts of the capital bear the names of its founders.

In its different changes of dominion, Baton Rouge has always remained a military post; now it is both a city and an arsenal.

When, in 1779, the fort was taken by Don Bernardo De Galvez, the house which is now seen, where the fort once stood, was then in existence, and was inhabited by Col. Dixon, the English commander. Under the shelter of its roof dwelt Don Bernardo De Galvez, and it has since been the residence of General Taylor, when the old veteran resided in Baton Rouge, previous to his filling the Presidential chair.

Baton Rouge means, literally translated from the French, "*Red Stick*," and derives its name from the fact, that two Indian tribes, whose lands terminated on its soil, marked their common boundary line with a pole painted with vermilion.

In the year 1820, Baton Rouge was incorporated, and received its charter; since when, it has risen to the proportions of a city, and has become the capital of the State of Louisiana.

The position of Baton Rouge secures its claims to future greatness. Built on a hill which rises *far above* the level of the Mississippi, it is the only point of the coast of that river which, within the limits of the State of Louisiana, stands above high water-mark, except the Bluffs of Port Hudson and St. Francisville. The town sits on the western extremity of a highland ridge, which, branching off from the Alleghanies, advances like a promontory across the lowlands of Louisiana. Where that chain is broken off by the Mississippi, it rises and forms the keystone of the hilly regions of Louisiana.

The State-House at Baton Rouge was erected in 1847. The following names are engraved on marble slabs, on the front of the edifice, which is built of brick:

ISAAC JOHNSON,

Governor.

TRASIMON LANDRY,

Lt. Governor.

PRESTON W. FAREAR,

Speaker House Representatives.

NEWTON RICHARDS,

MAUNSEL WHITE,

WALTER BRASHEAR,

DANIEL D. AVERY,

Commissioners.

J. H. DAKIN, *Architect.*

ERECTED, 1847.

Marmorarius fecit.

Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, the capital stands in solitary majesty on the banks of the river. It looks like one of those ancient castles, whose ruins now line the banks of the Rhine.

The statue of George Washington, the Father of the Republic, is the work of Hiram Powers, Esq., out of the purest of Italian white marble, has lately been erected in the rotunda of the building, procured, as a tribute to his memory, in token of veneration, by the State of Louisiana.

The American Government commenced building the arsenal soon after the conclusion of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and the barracks have become somewhat dilapidated, but are now undergoing some repairs.

The ordnance department has always been kept in the most elegant order, and it is now the most beautiful situation in the town.

There is also a penitentiary here, and 300 convicts.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is situated in the lower part of the city, in which you have a view from the river. It is the largest and most elegant building in the city.

The mercantile business is very good, and increasing. A large number of stores are being continually added.

The land in the neighborhood is rich, and generally cultivated in sugar cane.

At present the number of inhabitants is about six thousand.

There are several female and male schools, all in a flourishing condition, with intelligent, faithful, and pleasant instructors.

There are now four Protestant churches and one Roman Catholic.

The Presbyterian church was built in 1828; the Methodist about 1835, and the Episcopal and Christian churches were erected about 1853.

The Harney House, under the superintendence of Wm. J. Rhodes, Esq., gives general satisfaction to all sojourners, as regards comfortable accommodations and good fare.

Two daily papers are published in this metropolis; the *Advocate*, and the *Gazette and Comet*. The first is a State paper, published by Messrs. Taylor & Bynum, who have shown all courtesy in advancing the interests of the REVIEW.

The Legislature is at present in session. This being the one designated by the Constitution to make a new apportionment of the State, the assembled wisdom is just now earnestly engaged in discussing the merits of several propositions for that purpose. The Constitution explicitly states that no law shall be enacted until the apportionment is made, and, as a consequence, they have now been in session some five weeks without having adorned the statute-books with any new evidences of their wisdom.

In conclusion it gives us, however, great pleasure in stating to our friends, that the benefactors of the rising generation have assembled here, and are endeavoring to place the educational interests of the state upon the surest foundation.

The Act of the 31st March, 1853, for the organization of the "*Seminary of Learning of the State of Louisiana*," was an admirable

and complete one; unfortunately, the committee of the General Assembly, for revising the statutes of the State, emasculated that act, in 1855, of its most valuable provisions, leaving to the Board of Trustees only the functions of a building committee.

At the session of 1858, the General Assembly enacted a new law, creating a new Board, called "*The Board of Supervisors of the Seminary of Learning of the State of Louisiana*," to consist of fourteen members, of which the Governor of the State is ex-officio president, and the Superintendent of Public Education a member; the other twelve being appointed by the Governor and Senate—which Board is required by the law to receive the building when completed and ready to be turned over by the Board of Trustees—to prepare a course of government and instruction—to appoint professors, etc.

This Board held its first meeting in December last, in Alexandria, —three miles and a half from which town, in the pine hills on the opposite or north side of Red River, on a healthy site, the magnificent building is situated. Thence it adjourned to meet here on the 14th February, 1859, to prosecute its labors in the organization of the Institution—to enable it to do which, a further appropriation is required by the Legislature, of \$20,000, to provide accommodations for instructors, furniture, apparatus and books for the institution, and an increase of its permanent revenue, now arising from the lands given by the General Government, which is \$8,000 to \$16,000 a year, for "*two years only*," to enable it to be started respectably, properly and usefully to the people of the State, whose property it is.

A committee has been appointed to endeavor to procure the passage of such an act through the Legislature.

Two plans are proposed for organizing the institution—one to make it a "*HIGH GRADE Literary Institution*," requiring a very considerable degree of advancement as a pre-requisite for admission into its classes; the other to make it a Literary and Scientific Institution, under a military system of government, by which the young men would be made a part of the governing power themselves, and in which those *Languages, Arts, and Sciences, of practical use in the daily walks and avocations of life, and its business as well as in its more elegant accomplishments*, shall be taught.

Baton Rouge, the present metropolis of the State of Louisiana, has had many checks to her growth and prosperity; but of late years she seems at last to have shaken the dust from her sandals, in order to keep pace with this age of progress, and to take her rank and position among the cities of the United States.

ART. IX.—SHOULD OUR USURY LAWS BE REPEALED ?

We have thought that these laws were opposed to the spirit of the age, and ought to be repealed everywhere ; but a correspondent in Kentucky ingeniously argues to the contrary.—[Editor.

It is well known that the wisdom and propriety of our usury laws have, of late, been much questioned in this country. Writers have denounced them as unnatural and inequitable ; though, as yet, I have seen no writer who has placed this subject before the country in its proper light. They have all placed it upon a false and deceptive basis. They all proceed upon the basis that there is no reason why interest, or the hire of money, should not fluctuate with demand and supply, as do all other commodities. At a superficial glance there seems to be great plausibility in their position. At first it seems there is really no reason why it should not. But there is a reason, and it will be the business of this article to show wherein it consists.

The fact that civilized nations have always regarded the hire upon money as an exception to a general rule is, of itself, a strong presumption in its favor. And whoever will take it upon himself to examine the subject thoroughly, will find the exception no less natural than the rule itself. No laws upon our statute-books are upon a more permanent and natural basis than are our usury laws. They are as natural, and as necessary as the lending of money. They proceed upon the correct grounds, that demand and supply of right have nothing to do in the regulating of interest, the risk being the same. The reason why demand and supply have nothing to do in the regulating of interest is simply because, when we borrow or hire money, we pay with interest or hire with money ; we pay it in kind ; and it is the only article, the hire of which is paid in kind. Hence the exception.

Any given commodity with relation to every other commodity is relative, and changes, but in relation to itself it is absolute and changes not. Thus, a dollar, when compared with any other commodity, as wheat or corn, is relative, and fluctuates. Sometimes it will pay for one bushel only, and at other times it will pay for two bushels ; and so with any given commodity that may be compared.

But a dollar compared with a dollar or with a dime is absolute, and cannot vary. The dollar is to the dollar as one is to one, and is to the dime as ten is to one, and those relations are absolute and immutable. A bushel of wheat compared with a bushel of corn or a sack of coffee is relative. Sometimes it is worth more and sometimes less, comparatively ; but a bushel of wheat compared with a bushel or with ten bushels of wheat is absolute, one bushel is to one bushel as one is to one, and to ten bushels as one is to ten, and that relation is unchanged, be the quantity of wheat much or little, and be the price high or low.

It has been said that the Legislature might as well fix the price for the hire of slaves as for the hire of money. But this position is not correct ; because the Legislature can never know what a slave is

worth for a year. Some are worth more and some less, and then the hire is not paid in kind. Because a man's slave hires for more this year than he did in 1850, is no reason why his money should.

We will suppose A and B both to have \$1,000 in the year 1850. A loans his out at ten per cent. ; B buys a slave with his, and hires the slave out for \$100. Slave property in the last nine years has advanced one hundred per cent., so now, in 1859, B's slave is worth \$2,000, instead of \$1,000, as in 1850. Now, in order to realize ten per cent. upon the money invested in his slave, B must hire him for \$200 instead of \$100, as in 1850. But that is no reason why A should have \$200 interest upon his \$1,000, but the reverse. It shows that in either case B has only realized ten per cent. upon his property. In 1850, B could have exchanged his slave for \$1,000, A could have exchanged his \$1,000 for \$1,000 only. Now, B can exchange his slave for \$2,000, whereas, A can only exchange his \$1,000 for \$1,000, as in 1850. In this case I have compared A's money with money, which relation is immutable, and have compared B's slave with money, which is relative, and changes. Again, suppose A and B to have borrowed \$100 each from C in 1850, at ten per cent. A pays his interest with flour which is worth \$5 per bbl., two bbls. amounting to \$10. B pays his in *specie*, \$10. In 1859 they come again. By this time demand and supply have worked a great change. Money has become scarce, or all other commodities have become plentiful, so that flour is now worth but \$2 50 per bbl., and all other commodities are cheap in proportion. Under these circumstances, it is agreed that A should pay C twice as much for the use of his money as in 1850, which A accordingly does by giving him four bbls. of flour instead of two; though in either case the flour paid by A amounts only to \$10. Having received twice as much from A as before, he naturally expects it from B, and so demands. He shows B that money is worth twice as much now as when he borrowed before. B admits the fact, but very naturally concludes that *money is money*; and that if the \$100 principal is worth twice as much as before, for the very same reason his \$10 interest ought to be worth more. He shows C that \$10 bears the same identical relation to \$100 now that it did when he borrowed before. He shows him that the relation is as 1 is to 10, and cannot be varied. He shows him that although A had paid him twice as much the last as he did the first time, yet in either case he has only paid \$10; and rather than pay more he proposes to pay him with four bbls. of flour which he can buy with \$10. By this time C discovers his error and accepts the \$10. The same principle is true with the miller who grinds corn for toll in kind. If corn is worth more at one time than at another is no reason why the miller should have more toll at one time than at another. When corn is worth more his toll is worth more, and *vice versa*. The same is true of the man who cards wool or picks cotton or saws lumber, and takes his toll in kind, and also to the man who hires money and takes the hire in kind.

Examples might be multiplied, but it is unnecessary. We have said enough, and have given illustrations enough to show the difference

between paying in kind and in something else. We have shown that it is an exception to a general rule, and if the reader will investigate for himself, he will find every position which I have taken to be correct.

From what has been said we must conclude that demand and supply, of right, have nothing to do with regulating interest, and that the reason is because we pay the interest in kind.

This being the case, it becomes the imperative duty of each government to take the subject into its own hands and determine how much interest may be charged, and not leave it to the mere caprice of the lender. No nation can be true to her citizens that leaves them unprotected in this essential.

All the subject needs, at present, is investigation and discussion. When that is done the people will unanimously affirm them upon their present natural basis. Let us then have them discussed.

MADISONVILLE, *Hopkins County, Ky.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

1.—FREE TRADE AND LOW DUTIES.

SENATOR CLINGMAN'S Speech in Congress, a short time since, upon the subject of free trade and protective tariffs, embodies the soundest arguments, and is worthy of general study. He states the case very much as follows, as it relates to the effects of the tariff system :

A man in the Northwest, last year, worked very hard, and by his labor produced four hundred bushels of wheat, worth four hundred dollars. Another man in the South, working equally hard, produced eight bales of cotton, worth likewise four hundred dollars. Each of these men proposes to exchange his product for bar iron, and an Englishman stands ready to give each of them ten tons for his product ; but a Pennsylvania iron-master says : " This man is a foreigner ; I am your countryman ; trade with me." They assent to it, and an exchange is proposed between them. He says : " My iron costs me more to make it than the English iron costs its manufacturer, and I cannot let you have more than seven tons." They decline his offer, and are not willing, in this way, to lose the value of three tons of iron. He then appeals to the Government to impose a duty, or tax, of thirty per cent. on all purchases from the English, and it is done. One of these men says : " I shall lose the value of three tons if I trade with the Englishman ; I may as well trade with you. Take my wheat, and give me seven tons of iron." The Pennsylvanian, however, says : " I have supplied myself with wheat from my neighbor already ; sell your wheat for money, and then buy my iron." He goes to the Englishman and asks cash for his wheat, but is met with this declaration : " I could give you the ten tons of iron for your wheat, but I am not prepared to pay you the money." Suppose, however, he does not succeed in selling for cash ; if he then purchases the iron from the Pennsylvanian, he loses three tons ; and if the other planter does likewise, he loses the value of three tons of iron also. I use this simple illustration, but it is a fair statement of the case ; and the result is, that each of those individuals loses the value of three tons of iron, and the manufacturer gets six, and the Government receives not one cent. That is the policy to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) is endeavoring to drive us, by excluding foreign productions altogether. If, however, it should turn out, as is usually the fact, that the Pennsylvanian has only seven tons of iron, and cannot supply the

demands of both, then one of these men has to purchase of the foreigner, and the result is, the Government gets the value of three tons in duties; the Pennsylvanian gets three tons as protection, and these individuals lose six between them. * * * * If these two individuals should complain of that, the Pennsylvanian tells them: "My iron establishment furnishes employment to American laborers." One of those men may say to him: "I keep a blacksmith's shop, where the iron is worked up into plows, and hoes, and axes, and used as industrial tools; and this furnishes the means of employment to many." The other says: "We are making in my section a railroad; we are levelling hills and filling up valleys, to lay down more rails as fast as we can get them. We employ now a vast amount of labor in making the road; and when we get it done we shall open a market for our productions to the seaside, and in that way encourage all kinds of industry." It is demonstrable that the railroad will cause a larger demand for labor than the iron furnace. What then becomes of the American industry argument?

The Forty-Bale Theory of Gen. McDuffie, of South Carolina, made quite a sensation at the time, and was debated with much ability. It is thus presented in brief by Mr. Clingman:

A company of manufacturers, which he located in the North, would manufacture goods to supply the State of South Carolina; another company of planters there undertook to procure cotton, rice, and tobacco, to exchange them for goods to supply the demand of the same locality. He supposed each of these companies to bring in \$100,000 worth of their goods. When the manufacturing company bring in theirs, they can sell them at once, as there is no tax upon them; but let the exporting company, or company of planters, bring in their British goods, which they have obtained with the products of their own industry, and the custom-house officer says—"Before you sell these goods you must pay me forty per cent.—that was about the rate of duty in his day—that is \$40,000 on the \$100,000. These men have already paid \$100,000 in England, and they have to pay \$40,000 to the Government. If they sell for \$100,000, as the Northern company does, of course they lose \$40,000; they realize but \$60,000. Everybody sees this must be so in the case stated. He argued that that was the true theory of the system: that, for example, if they sold to the merchant, the merchant finding this burden was to fall on the goods, would give no more than they could realize; and even, if in the large way you import specie, very soon you will import as much as can be used profitably, and thus raise the price of articles at home, which we must consume; while our own productions were sold in foreign markets at the low rates there. In other words, he insisted that the import and accumulation of specie here would, in the end, produce a state of things which did not change the result of the case stated by him.

The error of this theory, as a whole, is obvious. Suppose the price of these goods should be increased in value; suppose this company, when they introduce them, should be able to sell them for \$140,000, by adding the duty to the price; then they would lose nothing; the Government would get its \$40,000. The manufacturing company would likewise sell at the same price, and make a clear profit of \$40,000. Thus the whole \$80,000 would fall upon the consumers of the country. That is the theory of the gentlemen on the other side, who contend that the enhanced price falls on the consumers entirely.

But let us take one step further. Suppose these planters themselves consume the goods; and we know that in the United States most men consume nearly as much as they sell, perhaps ninety-five per cent. of it on the average. If they, therefore, should consume these goods, of course they would pay the \$40,000 increased price by reason of the duty; and thus they lose \$40,000, either as producers or consumers.

* * * * *

Then I maintain that whatever burdens are levied by the tariff, must be paid either by the producer of the articles sent abroad, and exchanged for the dutiable goods, or it must fall on the consumers of the imports. It is usually divided between them, but they must pay it. Hence, when the farmer or planter furnishes the exports, and also consumes the imports obtained for them, he must pay this

tax; and thus the system, either way, is just as oppressive to him as Mr. McDuffie supposed.

Mr. Clingman then proceeds to furnish the following statistics of the prices of cotton, and shows how they were influenced by tariff legislation, rising and falling with the duties.

AVERAGE PRICE OF COTTON.

From 1821 to 1824 inclusive.....	15 cents.
" 1825 1828.....	13.4
" 1826 1828.....	10.9
" 1829 1832.....	9.7
" 1833 1837.....	14.3
" 1838 1842.....	10.8
" 1843 1846.....	7.0
" 1847 1851.....	9.5
" 1851 1858.....	9.96
" 1847 1858.....	9.8

He adds:

We have gone over a period of nearly thirty-eight years, and six distinct changes. There was the condition which preceded the tariff of 1824; then, secondly, the condition which followed it; thirdly, that of 1828; fourthly, that of 1832-'33; fifthly, that of the tariff of 1842; and, sixthly, the period since, under that of 1846. If you go through all these periods, you will find the changes exactly as I state. But the case does not rest on this alone. Let us look, for a moment, at other products. I will not weary the Senate by going into details as to them; but I say, and each Senator can verify it for himself, if you take all the exports, during the four years of the tariff of 1842, of cotton, rice, tobacco, and everything, you will find that they brought \$30,000,000 less annually than they would have done at the prices of the previous four years; and if the products, which were sold in the four years that followed the tariff of 1846, had been sold at the prices of 1842, they would have brought \$30,000,000 a year less. That is to say, taking a period of twelve years, the four intermediate ones of which were occupied by the tariff of 1842, it will be found that, during its existence, we were losing \$30,000,000 a year on our exports.

But, sir, not only were the prices lower under the high tariff, but as the tariffs were reduced, the exports largely increased in quantity as well as in value. I find that during the existence of the tariff of 1842, the amount of breadstuffs which were sold for those four years averaged only \$18,000,000 a year; and for the twelve years since they have averaged \$46,000,000—two and a half times as much. It may be well enough to remark, in this connection, that, for the last five years, flour has been fifty-four per cent. higher than it was during the operation of the tariff of 1842; tobacco one hundred and fifty per cent. higher. Rice, and everything else, has advanced. And if you take all the exports under the tariff of 1842, their whole amount is just \$110,000,000 a year upon the average, and the imports \$108,000,000. For the last five years the exports are \$316,000,000, on the average, and the imports \$308,000,000. In other words, in twelve years, while the population of the country had increased not quite forty per cent., we have had nearly three-fold increase in our exports and our imports.

We have seen that we appear to have lost \$30,000,000 a year by the tariff of 1842, on those exports of \$110,000,000. If you applied the same rule to the present one, we should be losing nearly \$90,000,000 a year: that is, if the products sold for the last five years had been sold at the prices which prevailed under the tariff of 1842, the country would have got about \$90,000,000 less for them. This, too, recollect, is a comparison between two protective tariffs; that of 1842 was very high; that of 1846 is moderately high, though it was a step in the direction of free trade. Now, suppose we could take the whole distance; suppose we could actually come to free trade; there is not a Senator here, who has ever made the comparison, who will not say that the step from the tariff of

1846 to free trade is a longer one than from the act of 1842 to that of 1846 ; in other words, if we gain \$90,000,000 a year by substituting the duties of 1846 for those of 1842, we should gain more than \$90,000,000 by coming to free trade. In point of fact, I have no doubt that we lose \$100,000,000 a year, or more, as producers, under the operations of the present tariff.

2.—RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH BRITISH AMERICA.

The Board of Trade of Portland, Maine, have sent an able memorial to Congress, asking for an extension of the principle of the Reciprocity Treaty with England, so as to include manufactured goods as well as the products of the sea, forests, the farm, and mine, which are now only included. This treaty has already produced the most beneficial results. We extract from the memorial :

The thirteen colonies had invited Canada to join in the Revolution, but without success, and failed to conquer it by the merest accident or chance of war. The people of the United States, no less than those of the colonies, saw the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with each other, and proposed, at the conclusion of the war, to allow the citizens of the provinces to participate in trade on equal terms with those of the United States. But the British Government refused. Two years later it was made the subject of distinct negotiation by our minister to England, but again rejected. In 1789, it was for a third time proposed, and rejected. From that time to 1822 there was not a British colonial port in which an American vessel could enter. By the relaxation of this law a trade gradually sprung up, and, in 1827, \$445,000 of colonial products were imported into the United States, against \$2,704,014 exports thereto.

Under the "McLane arrangement," of 1830, the trade increased, and immediately after the adjustment of our boundary disputes, by the treaty of Washington in 1842, efforts were made to extend intercourse between the two countries by means of railways.

In 1844, the project of railway from Portland to Montreal was entered upon, and successfully accomplished in 1853, increasing very largely the colonial trade.

Prior to this, or as early as 1854, the claim of the colonies of the right of self-government had been asserted, and this concession was finally made to them in the despatch of Earl Grey, in the latter part of the year 1846, the same year in which the law was proposed to withdraw all protection to colonial produce, on the part of the Imperial Government. Shut out of the markets of the United States by our tariff laws, and excluded from those of England by its geographical position, in the absence of means of communication with the Atlantic ocean, Canada sought reciprocal trade with the United States in the natural products of the two countries, while the United States desired an enlargement of their rights of fishery. These efforts resulted in the reciprocity treaty of June 5, 1854, by which a right to the fisheries was granted, and a free interchange was allowed of the products of the sea, the forest, the mine, and the farm, between the United States and all British North America. The effect of this arrangement is shown in the increase of the trade of the two countries.

The following table shows the trade between the United States and British North America :

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Excess of Exports.
1827	\$145,000	\$2,704,014	\$3,149,014	\$2,269,014
1840	2,826,890	5,932,106	6,758,996	3,106,226
1852	6,110,290	10,569,016	16,519,306	4,398,717
1853	7,550,604	13,140,642	20,691,246	5,590,038
1854	8,927,500	24,566,800	33,494,300	15,640,300
1855	15,136,734	27,866,090	42,948,754	12,660,286
1856	21,310,421	20,139,340	50,389,870	7,718,929
1857	22,124,206	24,262,482	46,386,778	2,138,186
1858	15,806,519	23,651,727	39,458,246	7,845,208

3.—OUR TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

The arrival of the schooner *Harvest* at Hamburg has been noted by the press. She loaded at Sandusky City and proceeded thence to Cleveland, and through the Lakes and St. Lawrence to Hamburg. She was of 306 tons, was built in Cleveland, and took out a cargo of valuable forest woods for furniture.

Mr. Miller, American Consul at Hamburg, reports to the Department that the proprietors of the steamers between Lubeck and St. Petersburg have made arrangements with those running between Hamburg and New-York by which they propose to establish, at very low rates of freight, a direct system of transportation from New-York to St. Petersburg, via Hamburg and Lubeck. It is stated that hitherto the business between the United States and Russia has been transacted at only two seasons—one fleet of vessels leaving the United States in the spring in time to arrive in the Baltic by the opening of navigation, and another fleet going to the Baltic late in the autumn, to leave again before the navigation closes. The merchants have, therefore, but two regular communications per annum, and their capital is invested about six months in the purchase and shipment of their goods.

The facilities now combined would enable them to forward goods from New-York to St. Petersburg every fortnight during the season that navigation is open, by a transit which would consume but three weeks of time.

4.—TARIFF INFLUENCES ON TRADE.

Though we cannot agree with Mr. Kettell in his late article in the *Economist*, (and are much surprised to find so distinguished a political economist holding such views,) that there is an "*utter want of influence which tariffs exert upon the import or consumption of an article*," there is a great deal of truth in what he says about the influence exercised by the currency. To say, however, that consumption is not influenced by price, in which, of course, duties must enter, is one of the boldest paradoxes of the day! Mr. Kettell must review that opinion. He says:

The causes of business and of the use of articles are to be found in quite other circumstances. These are the customs and habits of a people, joined to the state of their general prosperity and the mode of doing business. Great Britain has become the great manufacturer of the world—the warehouse for the produce of all climes and nations, and the banker for the commercial world. This has, in a great measure, been accomplished by the activity and energies of the government, in forcing open markets in all quarters of the world, occupying everywhere government stations, seconded by the large capital and enterprise of her merchants, who are ready to sell goods on any credit, and make advances on any produce to be sent to her warehouses. It is this force of credit which breaks down all barriers, forces open all custom-houses, and opens all markets to her goods. The same agency of credit spreads her goods over the United States, and places them within the reach of every consumer, how remote soever he may be, or however small his means. The cheap money of England—2½ per cent. per annum—is put into goods that are sent here for distribution in competition with American goods that cost the dealers and holders interest at the rate of 10 to 30 per cent. per annum. The sales of the year are large by both importers and manufacturers. As the Fall draws on, specie begins to be shipped to Europe, money tightens, the banks refuse discounts, and the domestic dealers pay out the year's profits and more in usury to raise money for maturing paper. The tariff is no obstacle in such a state of affairs, nor can it be under any circumstances. The experience of the past year has shown that a collapse of credit destroys imports, even with a lower tariff. In 1857, at 24 per cent. duty, \$27,500,000 of cotton goods were imported in New-York. In 1858, at 19 per cent. duty, only \$19,250,000 came, because credit was less. The currency is, then, the means through which a steady market is to be reached, and this may be affected by the projects now before the public.

5.—THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The excellent commercial circular of Charles De Ford & Co., of Baltimore, has been forwarded to us by those gentlemen.

The inspections in 1858, in Baltimore, were 45,200 hhds. Maryland Tobacco ; 22,300 Ohio ; 3,000 Kentucky : 169 Virginia ; total, 70,669. Besides the above there were received for shipment 6,095 hhds. Virginia.

The aggregate exports of leaf tobacco from Baltimore were 23,964 hhds. more than in the previous year, and 23,017 more than the average of the past nine years, and was also far beyond any preceding year.

Statement of Leaf Tobacco.

Stock of leaf tobacco in Europe, December 31st, 1858.....46,000 hhds.
 " " in United States " " "42,000 "

Total stock on hand, December 31st, 1858..... 88,000

Estimated for the incoming crops for 1858, viz. :

Maryland and Ohio.....55,000 hhds.
 Virginia.....60,000 "
 Kentucky and other Western States...85,000 "
 200,000 "
 Total stock for 1859..... 288,000 "

Consumption in Europe, 1859..... 130,000 "

Consumption in the United States in 1859, as follows, viz. :

Maryland and Ohio..... 2,500 hhds.
 Virginia.....40,000 "
 Kentucky.....25,000 "
 67,500 "
 Total consumption for 1859..... 197,500 "

Stock in Europe and United States, January 1st, 1860... 90,500 "

Table of the Estimated Stocks of Leaf Tobacco on hand in Europe and the United States for the past nine years.

Years.	Europe.	United States.	Total.
1850.....	67,000	40,000	107,000
1851.....	55,000	38,000	93,000
1852.....	46,700	52,000	98,000
1853.....	45,000	56,000	101,000
1854.....	43,000	25,000	68,000
1855.....	32,000	15,000	47,000
1856.....	35,000	22,000	57,000
1857.....	40,000	15,000	55,000
1858.....	46,000	42,000	88,000
The average for the past nine years....	45,444	33,858	69,222

We estimated the stock of leaf tobacco in the United States, Great Britain and on the Continent, on 31st December, 1858, at 88,000 hhds., being an increase over that of 1857 of 33,000 hhds., and 19,778 hhds. more than the average of nine years. The crop of 1857 exceeded considerably the general estimate, which fact, together with the substitution of other tobaccos induced by the high prices of American leaf, will account for the appearance of a larger stock on hand January 1st, 1859, than we had estimated.

Statement of the Exports of Leaf Tobacco from the United States, for the years ending 30th June.

Years.	Hhds.	Bales.	Cases.	Value.
1855.....	150,216	12,913	13,366	\$14,712,468
1856.....	116,962	17,772	9,384	12,221,843
1857.....	156,848	14,432	5,631	20,662,772
1858.....	127,070	12,640	4,841	17,009,767
Average for past 4 years.	137,024	14,439	8,305	\$16,159,712

The above table shows the total exports of leaf tobacco during the year to be 29,178 hhds., 1,792 bales, and 790 cases less than the previous year, and 10,254 hhds., 1,799 bales, and 3,464 cases less than the average of four years, while the total value was \$3,653,005 less than in 1857, and \$850,055 more than the average of four years.

A joint resolution on the subject of the tobacco trade has recently been adopted by Congress, which is of much importance, and follows exactly the recommendations of the article, published not long since by us, from the pen of Mr. Buxwell, of Virginia, in the form of a report to the Southern Convention. The fourth clause of the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the diplomatic negotiations with England, France, Spain, and Austria, as well as with China and Japan, ought to be commenced as soon as practicable by the Government of the United States, with the view of obtaining a modification of the existing systems of revenue and taxation of those nations in respect to American tobacco, and for this purpose instructions ought to be given to our foreign Ministers, Consuls, and Commercial Agents, in those nations by the Executive of the United States, to use all their constitutional and legitimate functions in producing so desirable a result.

6.—RECEIPTS OF GRAIN, ETC., AT TOLEDO, IN 1858.

An account of the last year's receipts of grain and other articles at Toledo, has been carefully prepared and published in the *Toledo Blade*. This exhibit places that port next to Chicago in commerce, in a comparison of the lake cities west of Buffalo. Milwaukee received and exported nearly five and a half millions of bushels of breadstuffs, but fell greatly short of Toledo in other articles. The following table estimates the flour as wheat, at 5 bushels to the barrel:

Aggregate receipts of Grain in 1858.

Flour, to wheat, bushels.....	2,418,515
Wheat, ".....	2,631,425
Corn, ".....	2,198,738
Oats and Rye, ".....	166,824
Barley, ".....	171,962
Rye, ".....	20,475
Grain from teams, estimated bushels.....	125,000

Total receipts.....7,732,939

By Canal and Railroad.

Pork, bbls.....	50,784
Beef, ".....	38,640
Domestic spirits, bbls.....	31,895

Lake Commerce of Toledo, 1858.

Arrivals.....	1,455
Clearance.....	1,356
Total tonnage.....	805,074

Navigation opened March 18th, and closed December 10th.

Among the articles received by lake were, in round numbers,

Lumber	20,000,000 feet.
Lath	5,500,000 No.
Shingle	10,000,000 "
Salt, bbls	154,000 "
" sacks	48,000
Water Lime, bbls	6,000

Live Stock.

The receipts and shipments of live stock at this point for the year 1858, by railroad and lake, were:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
By T. W. and W. R. Rd	49,304	132,600
" Mich. So. R. Rd.	19,507	93,019
Total	68,811	225,619

SHIPMENTS EASTWARD.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
By Cl. and T. R. Rd	37,200	115,555
" Lake	27,397	62,405
Total	64,597	177,960

Among the articles taking the Toledo route, from the lower Mississippi river, were—

Cotton, bales	5,939
Sugar, hhds	821
Molasses, bbls	540

This does not include what was received of these articles from Cincinnati, by railroad.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

1—RAILWAY SYSTEM OF EUROPE.

We obtain the following table and the accompanying remarks from the *Rail-road Record*:

Name of Country.	Cost per mile.	Receipts per mile.	Per centage.	
			Proportion of expenditure to receipts.	Proportion which receipts less working expenditure bear to total capital.
Great Britain—	£	£		
England.....1857	39 295	3 105	43.	4 19
Scotland....."	28 225	2 040	44.	3.69
Ireland....."	15 664	1 076	58.	3.97
Total.....	34 950	2 712	47.	4.11
New South Wales.....1857	31 845	1 162	72.50	1.02
India.....1857	10 280	729	42.25	4.09
France.....1854	25 688	2 706	44.01	6.58
Belgium.....1856	16 391	2 158	58.16	5 45
.....1857	16 390	1,814	63.39	4.68
Austria.....1855	21 387	2 926	53 00	6.33
.....1857*	18 465	2 696	53.58	6.75
Prussia.....1856	14 101	1,877	61.59	6.22
.....1857	14 486	1,983	45 22	7.44
Other German States. 1855	14 485	1 295	54 00	4.08
.....1857	13 232	1 417	63.39	5.52
United States of America...	8 275	1,234	54.	6.7

* About three hundred miles of railway have been opened since 1855.

It will be seen from this table that, although the receipts from English traffic are larger than on the Continental lines, and although the working expenses are smaller on English railways than any other except the French, the net receipts only afford an average rate of four per cent. on the capital invested, instead of a return of above six per cent., as is the case in France, Austria, Prussia, and in the United States of America.

The great cost per mile of English railways has been partly due to the errors in legislation and to the cost of experiments made to perfect railway construction; partly to the anxiety of the early promoters of railways to adopt the easiest practicable curves and gradients; and partly also to the cost for land and compensations. On British railways this item has averaged from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the whole cost, while on foreign and American lines the proportion has been much smaller; for instance, the cost of land and compensation is about seven per cent. of the cost of German railways, which is barely equivalent to three per cent. upon the cost of British railways. The Continental nations have taken our dearly-bought experience as a gift. They have also avoided competition.

In France the Government has laid down the lines of railways and intrusted the construction to companies. In some cases the Government has constructed the earthworks and leased the working of the lines for limited periods; in other cases the Government has advanced money to be subsequently repaid; in other cases the Government has given a guarantee of interest.

In Prussia the companies have been allowed to select the lines, but they are executed under close supervision by the Government. The Government has also constructed lines of their own when the anticipated traffic have not offered sufficient inducement to private capitalists to embark in the undertaking.

In Austria the State has constructed several lines, but its recent policy has been to transfer them to private companies when they can be found to purchase them.

In Hanover and Bavaria the construction and working of railways has been undertaken by the Government.

About one half of the Belgian railways has been made and worked by the Government. These do not call for much remark; they were constructed at an early date, and the condition of the lines and of the rolling stock has apparently prevented a high speed being maintained. But the lines appear to be worked with great safety and regularity.

The condition of the Belgian Government railways is, however, to some extent, an instance of the slow progress in improvements which is the necessary result of a railway being in the hands of the Government. Many of our old English railways were constructed on the same model as the Belgian Government lines, but although the traffic in both countries has increased, our lines have been improved, while the Belgian Government lines have remained comparatively stationary, because of the difficulty of obtaining votes of money from the Legislative Chamber for the necessary alterations. A sum has, however, been recently given for effecting improvements.

The French and Belgian railways do not, however, differ so much in their construction and management from railways in this country as is the case with German railways. The railways over the whole of Austria, Prussia, and the German States have formed themselves into a union, which follows a uniform system, and presents peculiarities of management from which some useful hints may be gathered.

2.—RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ALABAMA.

We expect soon to publish entire the admirable letter of Lewis Troost, Esq., on the affairs and prospects of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

At this time we refer to another kindred subject.

It will be remembered that the Legislature of Alabama has provided for the survey of a proposed route of railroad, in which the people of the State seem greatly interested, north and south, with the view of connecting the waters of the Tennessee with those of the Gulf of Mexico.

In relation to the importance of the proposed work, the president of the Company (Mr. Sloss) in a recent report speaks as follows:

That we may be the better enabled to judge of this, let us look at the extent of the facilities for transportation within the State. In South and Middle Alabama the main channels or outlets for freights and travel are the Alabama river, the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, and Montgomery and West Point Railroad. The southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad is at Selma, on the Alabama river, and the freights and travel upon this road, seeking a southern outlet, are dependent upon the Alabama river, which, like most rivers, is unreliable for the most part of the year, for cheap freights. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad connects with the Georgia railroads extending to the South Atlantic ports; and while it meets the demands to a considerable extent for light freights, it is not adapted, nor does it meet to any great extent the demands, for heavy freights to and from the seaboard. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, though a very important road to the South, cannot be considered so to the State, beyond the benefits arising to the city of Mobile, which are very considerable. Thus it will be seen that Middle and South Alabama require and must have a more direct and speedy outlet to the Gulf ports. The projected roads from the Gulf ports to Montgomery and Selma will more fully meet this necessity. These, together with the Northeast and Southwest Railroad, and a road from Montgomery to Eufaula, will afford to Middle and South Alabama ample facilities going southeast and northwest.

North Alabama, perhaps, has as great facilities for transportation as any portion of the State. The Tennessee river running in a westerly direction through her entire borders, affords, for a portion of the year, ample means of transit to those counties in the northwest; the Memphis and Charleston Railroad runs almost parallel with the Tennessee river, and affords to freight and travel a ready and sure outlet to Memphis on the west, and to the Atlantic ports upon the east; and yet, with these two important thoroughfares, the wants and necessities of the country are not fully met. The laws of commerce and trade are such as to seek the nearest, cheapest, and most rapid mode of transit; this being true, North Alabama requires a nearer, cheaper, and more direct route to the seaboard. As it now is, freight and travel at Decatur (the most central point) seeking the seaboard, must take the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Memphis, a distance of 188 miles, and thence on the Mississippi river to New-Orleans, a distance of 800 miles, making the distance from Decatur to New-Orleans 988 miles; or, should it seek it at Charleston or Savannah, the distance from Decatur to Charleston would be 592 miles, or to Savannah 555 miles.

The distance from Decatur to Montgomery is 180 miles, and from Montgomery to Mobile or Pensacola 160 miles, making the distance from Decatur to the Gulf ports 340 miles. These ports are eminently adapted to our wants, and greatly preferable to some of those just mentioned, as they are certainly much nearer to us. Take the following table of distances as evidence:

From Decatur to New-Orleans, via Memphis.....	988 miles.
" " " Charleston	572 "
" " " Savannah	555 "
" " " Mobile or Pensacola.....	340 "
Making a difference in favor of the route from Decatur to the Gulf ports, over that to New-Orleans, of.....	648 "
" " " Charleston.....	232 "
" " " Savannah.....	215 "

But, taking Nashville as the entrepot of the great Western trade, and the comparison becomes more favorable, as will appear from the following table of distances:

From Nashville to Charleston.....	597 miles.
" " " Savannah.....	580 "
" " " Gulf ports.....	460 "
Making a difference in favor of the route from Nashville to Gulf ports, over that to Charleston, of.....	227 "

But to pursue the investigation still farther, let us see the comparative cost of shipping a bale of cotton over these several routes.

From the published rates, we find that the average through rates charged on a bale of cotton shipped from Nashville to Charleston, is one half cent per bale per mile, or about \$3 per bale from Nashville to Charleston. From Decatur to New Orleans it would cost, say—

From Decatur, by railroad, to Memphis.....	\$1 60
" Memphis, per river, to New-Orleans.....	1 25
River insurance.....	50
Costing in all.....	<u>\$3 35</u>

per bale, from Decatur to New-Orleans.

Taking, then, one half cent per bale per mile as the maximum through rates charged by railroads, it will be seen that it will cost, to ship a bale of cotton over the Central Road, \$1 70 from Decatur to Mobile or Pensacola, or only ten cents per bale more than is charged over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Memphis; and that it will cost \$1 65 per bale less shipped over the Central Road from Decatur to Mobile or Pensacola than to New-Orleans, and \$1 30 per bale less than to Charleston. The same results will apply to any and all other kinds of freights. Then, if the routes designated have been thronged with freights and travel—having become great national thoroughfares—and if the shippers of North Alabama and Middle Tennessee have found it best, and profitable, to ship cotton and other produce by railroads to Charleston and Savannah, will it not be advantageous, and is it not essential to the general good of the State, that the Central Road should be extended from Decatur to Montgomery?

It will be the means to a very great extent of building up the Gulf ports, which are now dependent mostly upon Middle and South Alabama and some portions of Mississippi for their trade. But by having a central trunk road extending from them due north to the lakes, traversing almost every degree of latitude—every character of soil, climate, and products—passing centrally through the States of Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky, it must necessarily become the great thoroughfare for the freights and travel of the vast population upon the lines.

3.—SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We are indebted to the courtesy of John Caldwell, Esq., President of the Company, for a copy of his very able report for the present year, from which we extract the following most gratifying statement :

The gross income, as shown by statement "A," is.....	\$1,601,008 44
And the expenses of management.....	680,496 59
Leaving.....	<u>820,511 85</u>
From which deduct interest, damages, etc.....	192,432 21
And there is left a net income of.....	<u>628,079 64</u>
Against this, we have charged two semi-annual dividends, of \$4 and of \$4 25 per share (equal to 8½ per cent. per annum)...	320,067 00
And carried the balance of.....	<u>308,012 64</u>
as heretofore, to surplus income account.	
It thus appears that there has been an increase of.....	51,205 62
in the gross income of the company, over that of the preceding year, and an increase of net income of.....	<u>83,537 00</u>

The result must be highly satisfactory to the stockholders, more especially when it is considered that the prevalence of sickness in Charleston, for the months of August, September, and October, to a great extent, suspended the business of the road, both as to freight and passage, during the period referred to.

There has been a decrease of passage during the year of \$17,283 93 on loca-

business, and of \$60,378 on through business. The latter has been chiefly attributable to the opening of the Tennessee and Virginia route. It had been anticipated, that, as soon as that route should go into operation, a portion of the travel would be withdrawn from the lower lines. But the extent to which that influence has been felt, is less than was supposed, and the condition of our income account proves that, whatever may be its effect, the increase on the general business of the company will more than supply the deficiency.

4.—VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT, AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

We have always regarded this road to be of great importance to the people of New-Orleans, seeing that it must develop the northern portions of Louisiana, and constitute a link in the Southern Pacific Railroad. We were among the first to advocate the line of policy which led to its construction, having addressed a meeting at Shreveport as early as 1851, and urged upon the inhabitants its importance as a railroad centre.

The president of the road, Dr. Young, has recently visited New-Orleans for the purpose of disposing of its bonds, and we had the pleasure of a personal interview with him. These bonds are for the purchase of iron for about sixty miles, to Monroe, the grading on which is all completed. The road is entirely out of debt, and the following analysis of its condition is taken from the *Railroad Journal*:

The entire amount of expenditures, from the commencement of operations to the present time, is as follows:

For labor, materials, and rolling stock	\$764,727 24
For depot grounds and right of way	22 071 10
For surveying and engineering	69,935 17
For salaries	26,057 51
For printing	3 673 51
For office expenses	2,301 50
For contingent expenses	14,719 13
For commissions	8,788 61
For interest (balance of)	17,126 49

\$929,418 44

Cash assets

62,632 30

Total assets

\$992,050 74

The entire amount received by the company, from the commencement of operations to date, has been derived from the following sources:

Individual subscriptions	\$349 910 11
Less amount of tax reduction	20,134 62

\$329,775 49

Contractors paid in stock

240,586 02

State subscription

174,000 00

Subscription of Madison Parish, cash

71,587 50

Do. Caddo do. do.

54,282 67

Do. City of Shreveport do.

12,689 79

Bonds earned by Bonner & Co.

14,194 45

Do. Fannin & Co.

44,549 38

Cash due to do.

49,540 70

Land sold, rent, voluntary subscriptions, etc.

844 74

\$992,050 14

The above is a full statement of the financial condition of the company. There are no outstanding unsettled accounts, no floating debt, no indebtedness of the company of any form; except what is shown in the exhibit.

The means of the company to prosecute the work to completion, are :

Stock not paid in—Individual.....	\$279,424 51
Do. Madison, (cash).....	28,412 80
Do. Caddo, do.	45,417 33
Do. Shreveport, do.	17,310 21
State, payable in bonds.....	426,000 00
Subscription of Fannin, Grant & Co.....	1,577,000 00
Total of subscription capital unpaid.....	\$2,373,864 55
420,924 acres of land at \$10.....	4,209,240 00
1st mortgage bonds.....	\$2,000,000 00
Less earned by contractors	58,743 83
	<hr/> 1,941,256 17
Total means unexpended.....	\$8,524,360 72

The estimated total cost of the road—of which 21 miles is in operation, and 50 miles in progress—will amount to \$9,924,360 72. Against this the total capital issued, and to be issued, will be :

Stock subscriptions.....	\$3,200,000
Bonds.....	2,000,000
Total.....	<hr/> \$5,200,000

5.—MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

We learn from the *Railroad Journal*, that, at the date of the previous report of this company, there were in operation 59 miles of road from Memphis to Panola, and contracts for the graduation of 12 additional miles to Yockana, were being let; but owing to the financial pressure, these contracts were recalled, and further operations in the construction department, suspended until July last. Since then, the work has been prosecuted with vigor, and it is hoped that by March next, these 12 miles will be ready for the iron.

The floating debt of the company at the commencement of the fiscal year, was \$227,494 37; this was subsequently increased to \$271,175 96, by estimates for work that was unfinished at the date of the report. This debt has since been reduced to \$161,991 42, toward the still further liquidation of which, the company have \$62,048 36 of reliable bills receivable, falling due, and \$89,227 of uncollected stock subscriptions, a considerable portion of which is available.

It is proposed to defer the further prosecution of the work on the additional 28, miles to Grenada, until the debt of the company is still further reduced.

The estimated cost of the unfinished 12 miles to Yockana is.....	\$230,000 00
Less amount already estimated and settled.....	\$34,362 18
Less iron on hand and settled.....	35,000 00
Less one fourth paid contractors in stock.....	30,000 00
	<hr/> 99,362 18
	<hr/> \$130 637 82
Thence to Grenada, 28 miles.....	573,800 00
Add for additional equipment when the road is finished.....	110,000 00
Add present floating indebtedness.....	161,991 42
	<hr/> \$976,429 24

To meet which the company has :

First mortgage bonds undisposed of.....	\$429,000 00
Bills receivable.....	62,048 36
Estimated available uncollected stock subscriptions of \$89,227...	50,000 00
Mississippi loan, uncollected.....	18,150 00
Estimated net receipts for year 1858-'59.....	80,000 00
Estimated net receipts from road year 1859-'60.....	100,000 00
	\$739,198 36

—a deficit of assets, compared with the estimated expenditure, of \$237,230 80; to which should be added \$200,000 of the above bonds, deposited as collateral with the State. To supply this deficiency, it is proposed to issue \$600,000 of income bonds, maturing in 10 years, with 7 per cent. interest, payable in Memphis, semi-annually, secured by a mortgage of the income of the road. It is thought that the earnings of the road will suffice to pay the interest on this debt, and still leave a handsome dividend for the stockholders.

The equipment of the road consists of 5 engines, 3 passenger, 2 baggage, 1 express, and 126 freight and construction cars.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

1.—THE IRON MANUFACTURE.

THE Iron interests of Pennsylvania have been making the greatest effort to secure a larger protection than they now receive at the hands of Government, and Mr. Cameron, presenting their memorial, argues in this wise, to show that low duties do not increase the imports (i. e. consumption), or the revenues:

In table 47 of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury of last year he gives the yearly average price of pig iron in New-York for thirty-seven years, from 1820 to 1857, which I find making an average for the whole time of \$34 20. The duty on this price, at 30 per cent., would have been \$10 26 per ton. Under the tariff of—

1824 it was.....	\$10 00
1828 ".....	12 50
1832 ".....	10 00
1833 ".....	9 47 4-5
1837 ".....	9 23 4-5
1839 ".....	8 47
1841 ".....	5 20 4-5
1842 ".....	9 00
1846 ".....	30 p. ct.

I find, also, that the duty under the tariff of 1824, on rolled bar iron was \$30 per ton, and other bar \$18 per ton. In 1828 the duty on rolled bar iron was \$37 per ton, and on other bar iron \$22 40 per ton. Under the act of 1832 the duty was reduced. In 1837, on rolled bar iron it was \$21 40 per ton, on other bars \$15 32 4-5 per ton. In June, 1842, on rolled bars \$13 60 per ton, on other bars \$12 87 1-5 per ton. By the act of August, 1842, on rolled bars \$25 per ton, on other bars \$17 per ton.

By the act of 1846 it was made 30 per cent. ad valorem, and by the act of 1857 reduced again to 24 per cent.; and under the last act the business broke down.

Referring to the Secretary's report it will be seen that the average price of pig iron for twelve years, from 1846 to 1857, inclusive, was 29 06, and that at 30 per cent., the duty would have been \$8 70. From 1848 to 1852 the average price was \$23 54, and at 30 per cent. the duty was \$6 76, and yet the total consumption of iron and steel, and the manufacture thereof imported, was, during these five years of low duty, but \$84,326,254, whereas, during the next five years, from 1853 to 1857, inclusive, the consumption was \$234,432,328, although the price had risen to \$33 20, and the duty at the same rate would have been \$9 96 instead of \$6 76, showing conclusively that a low price and a low duty do not increase the imports or the revenue. It follows that this low rate of duty is not the revenue standard.

2.—STATEMENT,

Showing the quantities and values of the principal Minerals and Metals produced in the United Kingdom in the years 1854, 1855, and 1856.

Minerals and metals.	Quantity produced.			Estimated value.		
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Coals.....	64,661,401	61,453,079	66,445,450	80,826,750	80,566,335	83,319,310
Copper, fine....	19,999	21,294	24,257	12,436,875	15,214,395	14,918,055
Iron, pig.....	3,069,838	3,218,154	3,596,377	61,393,625	64,363,080	71,727,540
Lead, metallic..	64,005	65,529	73,129	7,488,585	7,584,980	8,775,480
Tin, white.....	5,974	6,000	6,177	3,450,000	3,000,000	4,107,705
Silver from lead	Ounces. 558,559	Ounces. 561,006	Ounces. 614,180	703,320	702,380	767,350
Total value of mineral and metallic products.				166,302,155	171,331,160	183,615,440

3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT,

Showing the number of Cotton Factories in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the number of Spindles and Power Looms, and the persons of each sex employed therein in 1850 and 1856.

		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
Factories.....	1850	1,753	168	11	1,933
	1856	2,040	152	12	2,210
Spindles.....	1850	19,173,969	1,683,093	119,955	20,977,017
	1856	23,818,816	2,041,129	150,512	25,010,217
Looms.....	1850	223,636	21,564	2,437	249,627
	1856	275,590	21,624	1,633	298,847
Males employed.	1850	131,610	8,797	1,694	141,501
	1856	148,354	7,669	1,221	157,196
Females employed.....	1850	160,652	27,528	1,843	189,423
	1856	192,816	27,089	2,122	222,027

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE SUGAR CANE AND ITS DISEASES.*

(Concluded from page 290 of our last No.)

From the analogy of Indian corn and other tropicalls, I do not suppose that the sugar cane suffers greatly from damp, hot weather, it being truly tropical in its character, and so consistent with the health of tropical plants, unless attended with a suffusion of water about the roots. Indian corn, when once started in the spring, grows with less moisture than any other tropical cultivated at the North. At the same time it bears, without marked injury, a large amount of moisture at mid-summer and early autumn, provided the sub-soil be dry, and the weather warm. It is cold, damp weather that injures corn. Such analogically would be the case with sugar cane, and such I infer is the fact. (See *Transactions of the Patent Office*, 1853, p. 356, article, "Climatology"). The principal injury to the sugar cane, from warm, damp weather, would be in autumn, when it would lead to excessive development, and interfere with those elaborations which bring the juices of the plant into a crystallizable state, that is, ripen it. And such is its injury to corn.

* By C. E. Goodrich, of Utica, New-York.

In both, the ordinary decline of heat, experienced at the commencement of autumn, is needful to terminate the expansion of the plant, and dispose it to mature, especially in the case of the cane, which is already too late for the climate.

THE INFLUENCE OF DRY, HOT WEATHER.—This phase of weather not being peculiar to the region of the sugar cane, in the United States of America, should not be dwelt upon emphatically here, although its effect may be properly noticed. Such weather, by withholding the amount of moisture needful to distend the plant, and aid its elaborations and depositions, while it is highly stimulated by heat, will prevent its growth, since the appropriate absorptions from the earth and air are thus impeded. In extreme cases, the whole plant is dwarfed, and its elaborations are small in quantity, and poor in quality. Such was the result of the extreme drought in 1854, in the culture of tomatoes and melons, and probably other tropical plants not particularly noticed. Those tomatoes and melons were scarcely eatable in quality. With Indian corn, however, the case was different. Here the ears, though but half their usual size, in cob and kernel, were sound. They matured very early. Analogically, I infer, that dry, hot weather would affect sugar cane similarly, that is, reduce the size of the plant and the quality of sugar, without deteriorating its quality. In the early spring, such weather might prevent the free germination of the cane. Such weather, carried to a moderate extent, is useful in bringing the elaborations of most tropicals to a high state of perfection.

THE SEASON OF THE SUGAR-GROWING STATES IS TOO SHORT FOR ITS PERFECT MATURITY.—What the ascertained period of the growth of the sugar cane is, I do not know, or rather I believe it is not fixed, but varies with general temperature, quantity of rain, and sudden transition from summer to autumn. Vegetable growth being in the combined proportion of length of summer and climatic impulse, will obviously be greatest when the season is at once long and hot. Definite periods in the growth of cane, as in that of Indian corn, will depend on the abruptness of the transition from summer to autumn, since, without such transition, cane, as well as many other plants, would grow almost indefinitely. Facts prove, however, in our own cane-growing districts, and with the varieties there cultivated, that the season is not long enough to give due development to the plant, and at the same time to mature its juices, since autumn frequently finds the whole plant imperfect.

Recollecting now the successive steps of this argument—coolness, instability, hot intensity, and shortness of season—it is painfully apparent that *climate, season, or weather*, has much to do with the disease of the sugar cane.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly the governor of the colony of Liberia, in Africa, lately told me that, in Liberia, the ratoon cane is cut in high perfection, year after year, without the necessity of replanting. He also informed me, on the authority of an intelligent merchant of New-York city, that there are plantations in Cuba on which ratoon cane has been cut profitably for eighteen successive years, without replanting. Need we any stronger evidence of the essential imperfection of the climate of the Southern United States, at least, in reference to all the varieties of cane hitherto cultivated there?

CULTURE AS AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF THE SUGAR CANE.

MODE OF PROPAGATION.—My remarks on the question of propagation by cuttings, in the case of the grape, may here be referred to, to save repetition. This mode of propagating the sugar cane is not only the most ready, but also indispensable in all common cases where an immediate crop is sought; but,

1. To say nothing of the mode, when long pursued, as intrinsically tending to produce deterioration, is it not obvious that this result would probably be produced, when we consider that all the varieties of cane actually in use in the cane-growing States, are a little too late for the climate, and that they are often rendered still more immature by the infelicity of the season? These causes may well be supposed to accumulate from year to year.

2. This evil is enhanced by the unwise practice, which has extensively prevailed, of using the tops of the canes for planting. These, as being last formed, are the least matured, and so have the least vitality to carry them through the winter, and the least amount of organizable matter to impel the germ in the succeeding spring. This practice is not universal, but may have been resorted to

often enough to injure the whole stock now in use. When such top canes are not used for seed, those from the old root, called ratoon cane, are employed. (See *Patent Office Report* of 1848, p. 285.) Such canes, just like the grafts of an old tree, have less vitality than those taken from the plant cane of the last year's culture; for, although the whole race is in a state of decline, the last and most vigorously grown plants will make the best cuttings. The failure of this ratoon cane, grown from roots but a year old, is a sad proof of the state of exhaustion of the whole race, and may be contrasted with the condition of many foreign grapes which are kept in tolerable health by being frequently reproduced by layers or cuttings from the old root.

3. So, also, the influence of a Louisiana winter should be taken into the account. In the Northern States, the cuttings of the grape, gooseberry, and quince, and the grafts of other fruit trees, are most carefully chosen from well-ripened wood. They are often not cut until the very close of winter. Previously to being cut, they are all, with the exception of the grape, capable of bearing the most intense cold of our winters, without injury. When cut, whether earlier or later, they are either buried out of doors, where they are kept in a frozen state, often almost up to the week in which they are set, or they are stored in damp earth, or saw dust, in our cellars, where the temperature is steadily but a little elevated above freezing.

The sugar cane cutting, whether planted in the autumn, or otherwise preserved from frost, for spring planting, cannot be kept in the same state of quiescence. It has also the disadvantage of having a more vascular structure, and more fermentable juices than the cuttings of hard woods. For both these reasons it is liable to injury from the changeful temperature of a Southern winter. Any unnatural heat, in the middle of the winter, would predispose it to germinate, as here in the case of potatoes stored a little too warmly. Such predisposition being checked, would tend to a state of fermentation and decay in the juices. That danger is actually incurred in this way, is evident, from the fact that the cane frequently rots in the ground in wet winters, and in soils not well drained.

In climes congenial to the culture of sugar cane, the season of winter rest is so short that, the cane cuttings being planted in good order, their juices immediately commence those changes needful for the germination of them. Thus the germs of the cuttings are pushed into the atmosphere just as soon as it is warm enough to receive and foster them. In Louisiana there are long weeks of weather so cold and damp as to exercise no favorable influence preparatory to its germination in the spring. In short, the influence of using imperfectly ripe cane for seed, and its exposure to irregular winters, must accumulate from year to year. In the end, these evils must work the same injury, in the culture of cane, that the habitual use, in other places, of the seeds of immature tomatoes, cucumbers, or melons, would do. Eventual depreciation of constitutional vigor must necessarily result to every organized being, whether animal or vegetable, from such frequent and severe trials of health.

Can it be for a moment doubted that injury has actually thus resulted in the culture of cane? Many careless cultivators of such tropicals as cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc., often find these plants depreciating in their hands, and they need to renew their seed from the gardens of more careful cultivators.

In a careful selection of dry, warm soils for tropicals, with the use of hot beds in forwarding the more tender of them, and the careful selection of well-ripened and perfect fruits for seed, I have found their vigor not only sustained, but often improved. The occasional infelicitous influence of an unfavorable cold season, like 1848, or a very dry one, like 1854, is usually retrieved in the succeeding year. On the other hand, in the cultivation of a plant like the sugar cane, in a climate a little too cool and irregular, and a season too short, and by unwise choice of seed cuttings, it seems impossible to save the plant from eventual and rapid depreciation.

Amid the imperfections of soil, season, and culture, even our hardiest perennial fruits and vegetables eventually depreciate, and need renewal from the seed, whatever may be said of the durability of such perennials under supposed modes of culture.

MANURING.—Whatever gives rapid development to vegetation, results in the disproportionate production of cellular tissue over woody fibre, and thus

exhibits a watery and tender state of the plant. This difference is made strikingly apparent wherever the gardener, in the spring, forwards some cabbage plants in a hot bed and others in open culture. On transplanting both, on the same day and into the same soil, it will be found that the plants raised in open culture, though smaller in size, will have a decided advantage should the subsequent weather happen to be cold and changeful. Even hardy plants, as wheat, barley, and oats, in cold and irregular, but much more in hot, damp weather, are more liable to rusts and mildews, when overgrown in highly manured soils, than when grown in a soil of medium fertility.

Again, the influence of a highly manured soil drives the expansion of the plant too far, and does not always permit the formation of flowers and the setting of fruit sufficiently early. In 1834, I set a row of tomatoes in my garden, beginning at the rich, moist termination of a sink-drain, and retiring from it in a direction up hill into drier and poorer soil. My fruit began to ripen on the top of the hill, and gradually descended toward the sink-drain, the last three or four hills not maturing a single fruit. Every observant cultivator will call to mind similar facts. In the application of these principles to the cultivation of sugar cane, it may be observed that, had it always been cultivated in a soil of but moderate fertility, the crop would have attained its utmost expansion at an earlier part of the season, thus allowing the whole force of the termination of summer and the beginning of autumn to be expended on the maturing of the secretions of the plant. It is also in accordance with all experience that vegetation meets the advance of the cool, damp weather of autumn safely, almost exactly in the proportion of its maturity. The full realization of this idea, however, involves the use of such varieties of any plant under cultivation as admit of sufficiently early maturity in ordinary seasons. I am well aware how this subject presents itself to the cultivator of the sugar cane. His first object is a heavy crop of cane, in the hope of a correspondingly large return of sugar. But, in a climate presenting all the imperfections of ours every cultivator must make his choice between a larger crop of possibly diseased cane, or a smaller one of probably healthier. Sugar canes grown in very rich soils are found to be inferior in quality of juice, of which a double quantity is needed to make a given amount of sugar. (See *Patent Office Report*, 1855, p. 275.) This is an indication that much manuring will prove injurious in such a climate as ours, especially with the late maturing and exhausted sorts now in use. Indeed, such stimulation only interacts with the other unfavorable conditions, and thus more rapidly and effectually precipitates it into disease. With a better stock of seed cane, a longer season and a more congenial climate, there would be little danger in the most generous application of manures. Such a climate would secure health under almost any circumstances of impulsive culture. It is plain, then, that the safety with which manures are applied to the culture of the cane in tropical regions is but an imperfect guide to us.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—Whatever may be the cause, whether the gradual exhausting of appropriate nutriment in the soil, or the deposition of excrementitious poison, few plants bear culture on the same soil through many successive years. Cruciform plants, such as cabbage, radishes, and turnips, I have found especially injured by such consecutive planting. The injury in this case, I think, is occasioned by excrementitious poison rather than by exhaustion. Corn, on the other hand, never seems to suffer from this cause. In August, 1842, I saw a large field of corn, in Licking County, Ohio, on the farm of a friend, which was said to be the thirty-seventh successive crop grown on the same ground; yet it stood, in what was considered a bad corn year, thirteen feet high. From the analogy of Indian corn to the sugar cane, I should infer that the latter would bear continued cultivation through many successive years, provided the soil were naturally highly fertile; and such, I believe, is found to be the fact. I have previously suggested that, in the wise culture of cane there need be very little, if any, exhaustion of mineral elements in the soil; yet, as every soil is not constituted with a high degree of fertility, and as all culture is not wise, it is certainly advisable, from general agricultural analogy, to rotate the culture of sugar cane with other crops whose draft upon the soil shall be most dissimilar to that of the sugar cane.

MECHANICAL CULTURE.—The more frequently and deeply a soil is stirred

about the plant, provided due care be had of the roots, the greater will be its progress. In a perfect climate and a long season this might be done fearlessly; but in a short season and with an imperfect climate, and in the use, moreover, of feeble and late-growing varieties of any particular plant, such a course of culture becomes harmful in the same way that high manuring does in the section above. In both cases, and especially where they act jointly, the plant is provoked into a late and immature growth, which greatly jeopardises its health.* I do not know what the facts are in the actual mechanical culture of the sugar cane, further than that "the cultivator's aim is to get fine large canes in as short a period as possible."

WIDE PLANTING.—Few facts are better established in agriculture than the superior health of plants when planted at such distances as admit of the full enjoyment of air and light. These influences being indispensable conditions of vegetable growth, any diminution of them, especially in a tropical plant, must be greatly injurious to its prosperity, and result in lessened health, size, and value of secretions. Wide planting is found very important in the culture of Indian corn, not only to its health, but also to its development and productiveness. Close planting is very noticeably opposed to the health, both of the grape and the potato, and very prejudicial to the fruitfulness of all other tropical plants.

RECAPITULATION AND CONCLUSION.

1. **CAUSES OF DISEASE.**—If the foregoing reasoning, both direct and analogical, be correct, and the report of facts quoted in the culture of sugar cane, be correct, also, the disease of that plant (even after making large admissions for the possible influence of exhaustion of the soil, in many cases from long cropping,) is referable—

a. To climate considered as too cool and fitful, and presenting a season too short for the maturity of the crop. This, I suppose, is the great cause.

b. To the too long use of cuttings, often very unwisely chosen from the most unripe cane, frequently injured during the winter season, and derived from varieties of the cane not adapted in season of maturity to the climate of the sugar-growing States.

c. To a soil often naturally or artificially too rich or impulsive, which, joined with a course of culture often too stimulating, provokes the late growth, and consequent imperfect maturity of the crop, especially when planted too thickly.

2. **THE IMMEDIATE REMEDY.**—If the preceding view of the causes of disease be correct, an immediate remedy would involve—

a. The selection of soils of but moderate fertility, and those well drained, and naturally, from mechanical structure, warm, especially for the culture of seed cane.

b. The use of cuttings from the strongest varieties, carefully selected, and carefully wintered.

c. A course of culture not too protracted in the season, and at such distances as shall secure the highest influence of sun and air.

d. Such a rotation of crops, especially on soils not best adapted to the culture of the sugar cane, as shall give the soil adequate rest.

3. **THE REMOTE REMEDY.**—a. The procurement, from some climate, appropriate to the culture of sugar cane, of cuttings of varieties adapted, in hardness and earliness of maturity, to the climate of the sugar-growing States.

b. The procurement of the true seed of the cane, either from tropical regions, or from the cuttings just mentioned, the preference being given to seed produced in our own country.

c. The procurement of new varieties from such seed—varieties hopefully invested with high climatic adaptations.

d. The cultivation, annually, of a small plot of cane, in the manner indicated under the immediate remedy, hoping thus to secure cuttings for seed cane of the highest quality, for the perpetuation of the species.*

* Since the preceding article was written, a friend has put into my hands—*Hortus Jamaicensis*: or a Botanical Description of the Indigenous Plants hitherto known, and also of the most useful Exotics in the Island of Jamaica. By John Lunan, in two volumes, quarto—the

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

1.—JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

The following is from the pen of Prof. George Steuckrath, now travelling in Mississippi, in connection with this Review :

After a very pleasant trip from Vicksburg, on the Southern Railroad, which is so ably presided over by Wm. C. Smedes, Esq., who, as the partner of the late S. S. Prentiss, was no less distinguished as an elegant civilian, than as a profound and erudite lawyer, I find myself heartily welcomed among our friends at the metropolis of the State of Mississippi.

This Capital was founded in November, 1821, by General Thomas Hinds, and Dr. Wm. Lattimore, and called Jackson in honor of General Andrew Jackson. While alluding to the founders of this city it may not be amiss to refer, incidentally, to the services of General Thomas Hinds, who was greatly distinguished in military affairs, particularly the battle of New-Orleans, at which he commanded the cavalry of the Mississippi Territory, and did much to secure the honors that belonged to the 8th of January, 1815.

Jackson is delightfully situated on the Pearl River, in a very fine and fertile region of country. It is not celebrated for its commercial advantages particularly,

second volume (the only one which I have seen) containing 400 pages, was printed in 1814. This work devotes ten pages to the natural history, culture, etc., of the sugar cane. From its pages I make extracts corroborative of some of my positions in the preceding article:

"The root of the sugar cane is jointed, like that of other sorts of cane or reed. From this arises four, five, or more shoots, proportionable to the age or strength of the root, eight or ten feet high, according to the goodness of the ground. In some moist, rich soils, canes have been measured nearly twenty feet long, but these were not as good as those of middling growth, abounding in juice, but having little of the essential salt. * * * * The flowers are produced in panicles on the top of the stalks. They are from two to three feet long, and are composed of many spikes, nine or ten inches in length, which are again subdivided into smaller spikes. * * * * The seed is oblong, pointed, and ripens in the valves of the flowers. It has been asserted that the sugar cane is not indigenous in America, but that it migrated through Europe, which may be doubted, as Father Hennepin, in 1680, found it growing near the mouth of the Mississippi, for thirty leagues; and Francis Ximenes, Hernandez, and Piso, all affirm that the sugar cane grows spontaneously near the Rio-de-la-Plata. Jean de Leary, who went to Rio Janeiro in 1556, also asserts that he found every where a great quantity of sugar canes. It is thought by some that Columbus introduced the plant into Hispaniola in his first voyage; but the opinion that it may be a native of America and the West Indies is much strengthened by the sugar cane having been found in such plenty in the South Sea Islands.

"There are several varieties of this valuable plant; but the cultivation of all has been for some years past, greatly neglected, to make room for the Otaheite, or Bourbon cane, which was brought here in 1793, and has since been generally cultivated. This cane is of a much larger size than any other, the joints frequently measuring eight or nine inches, and of a proportional thickness; the common cane seldom exceeds two or three inches. They have consequently been found very productive, and their sugar of a superior quality. * * * * The juice of the Bourbon cane is of a paler color, and they are ripe enough to grind in ten months. From their size, they resist dry weather much better than any other cane, and are not nearly so subject to suffer from that destructive insect, the borer. With all these seeming advantages, it is no wonder if they entirely supersede the use of all other varieties of the sugar cane in Jamaica. They however, more speedily exhaust the soil, and it may be questioned whether, in the course of time, they will not themselves dwindle from repeated transplantations in a foreign soil, which all exotics do; and which, indeed, has already been found the case, in a considerable degree, on many plantations. The old cane, it is acknowledged, possessed richer juices than the new, and its top afforded a much greater quantity of food for cattle, which considerations added to that of their not impoverishing the soil so much as the other, render it very doubtful whether the ultimate benefit will be so great as was anticipated."

The portions of this extract to which I wish especially to draw attention, are those in italics. This work was written more than forty years ago, but already, even then, the Bourbon, or Otaheite cane, which the Louisiana writers consider as two different sorts, and which, under the name of Bourbon, is the one there principally cultivated, was beginning to show signs of failure in the climate of Jamaica. It is not wonderful, therefore, that it is now rapidly deteriorating in that of Louisiana. In both localities, large size of cane—the result of too impulsive culture—is attained at the expense of deterioration in quality of juice. In many specimens of West India cane, seen in the sugar hog-heads of this city, during the past winter, I have noticed that they were all shorter jointed than the reported length of the Louisiana cane, the result, obviously, of a less impulsive and so more healthful course of culture.

but being intersected by the Southern and Great Northern Railroad, it is a point of more than ordinary importance. The "State House" is built partly of limestone of an inferior character and partly of brick, which gives the appearance of being an older edifice than it really is. At a distance, however, it presents rather a grand exhibition of architecture.

The enclosure of the Capitol is not adorned by walks, promenades, flowers, etc., etc., such as should always greet the eye at the principal building, which is so frequently visited by the fair sex.

The officers in the interior are: the Governor, the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and State Librarian. The Supreme Court, or High Court of Errors and Appeals, is holding its term here at the present time.

In the lower part of the enclosure is situated the Arsenal of the State, which reflects credit upon the military reputation, now so deservedly enjoyed by Mississippi.

As one enters the gate, in its front, his eye immediately rests upon the cannon which were taken by General John A. Quitman at Alvarado, in 1847, and presented to the State as trophies of the American arms in the war of Mexico.

Leaving the Capitol I next visited the Penitentiary, containing 145 convicts, which is surrounded by a wall of about twenty feet in height and embraces more than twenty acres of ground. The edifice itself is a specimen of architectural skill, that rivals any institution of the kind in the South. Its apartments are well arranged, and its internal management of the first order.

The Lunatic Asylum is situated in a beautiful grove about two miles from the city. It is a fine stone building, and one of which the State may well feel proud. Appropriations are annually made for its maintenance. It is lighted with gas, an advantage which the city cannot boast.

The Institution of the Blind is located in the northern part of the city, and receives a fostering care and protection from the State through all seasons of the year. It is a large frame building, with walks regularly laid off and adorned with the rarest kind of shrubbery.

In the western part of the city is to be seen the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and, like the Blind Asylum, it is a wooden structure with a lovely grove in front.

The Executive Mansion, which the State has so liberally provided as a residence for its Governor, is the handsomest abode to be seen in the Southern country. It is a brick building adorned with Doric columns in front, surrounded by beautiful sidewalks, shrubbery, floral and botanical plants. It is presided over by the wife and accomplished and lovely daughters of his Excellency William McWillie. It is generally known that the entertainments and dinners given by the Governor's lady are of that superb and magnificent order which betokens a taste refined and cultivated.

The population of Jackson is about 4000.

Its educational institutions and the primary departments are of the first class.

The religious denominations, comprising Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Christian, Baptist and Episcopal, have each its own house of worship, with able and efficient ministers. The attendance is always large, which gives assurance that Jackson is a place of high moral character.

There are three newspapers: the *Mississippian*, *Eagle of the South*, and *Mississippi Baptist*, all of which are conducted with signal ability.

The *Mississippian* is a semi-weekly paper, and the oldest in the State. It was founded in 1833 by Governor Henry S. Foote and James Catlett, Esq. Its present able Editor, Major E. Barksdale, has been frequently spoken of for high official positions, but his devotion to the cause of journalism has invariably prompted him to decline.

There are but two Hotels in the place, of which I am aware—the "Bowman House" and the "Dixon House." The former is a most capital hotel, while the latter, though not of an inferior order, is yet more private in its character.

The proprietor of the "Bowman House" is Mr. H. Hilsheim, a gentleman in every respect qualified for the position which he now holds; and all must acknowledge the obligations under which he has placed the traveling public, for his superior accommodations and polite and attentive servants. The building is of brick and embraces the whole square—almost an acre of ground.

Southwest from the Capitol is the City Hall, a large building of brick, which is appropriated to the business of the city, the Circuit Court of the United States, and also contains the Masonic and Odd Fellows Halls. It embraces the whole square, and the lot surrounding it, I understand, is soon to be handsomely adorned with walks, shrubbery, floral plants, etc., etc.

I find the citizens of the metropolis accommodating, generous, and disposed to contribute to the enjoyments of strangers by every means in their power; and it is a sufficient commentary upon their endeavors to say that they never fail of success. The ladies are beautiful, lovely, modest, retiring, and combine the elements of Roman suavity with Parisian elegance.

Having prolonged this sketch, already drawn out beyond the limits I had designed, I must now conclude by tendering my warmest acknowledgments to the citizens of the place.

I cannot omit to mention the success and prosperity which have attended the State Historical Society of Mississippi, whose address was published in the February number of the *Review*, and which bids fair to fulfil the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

I had almost forgotten to mention the State Fair ground lying in the eastern portion of the city, which is a splendid place, and has been numerous visited during the last two fairs, at which time and place a great quantity of fine stock was exhibited and gave entire satisfaction. The citizens anticipate that in the course of this year their exhibition at the State Fair will be equal to any one in the adjoining States. I hope they will not be disappointed.

2.—MISSOURI.

The report of the State Auditor shows a large increase in the valuation of property in Missouri during the past year. The following is his gratifying exhibit:

VALUATIONS IN 1857.

Land.....	\$124,747,730 08
Town lots.....	64,375,933 00
Slaves.....	41,655,608 00
Personal property.....	31,187,291 81
Valuation of money, bonds, etc.....	26,013,470 00
	<hr/>
	\$287,980,032 89

VALUATIONS IN 1858.

Land (including lots in St. Louis).....	\$221,605,766 94
Town lots.....	14,287,025 00
Slaves.....	45,090,023 00
Personal property.....	39,071,378 33
Value of money, notes, bonds, etc.....	35,565,380 00
	<hr/>
	\$355,621,573 27

The total amount of State bonds received by the railroads up to this time, is \$19,056,000. The amount yet to be issued is \$5,894,000. The Governor speaks at length of the condition and prospects of the railroads, and seems disposed to treat them with great liberality, recommending more aid to the Pacific, and suggesting a stay of execution against the defaulting North Missouri and Iron Mountain.

3.—NATURAL CURIOSITIES IN ALABAMA.

A correspondent of the *Mobile Mercury* writes a letter from Bibb county, Alabama, from which we extract the following:

Bibb county has some of the wildest and grandest scenery. On the Cahawba there are lofty, precipitous bluffs, overhanging cliffs, and rushing torrents, which rival the famed beauties of the Hudson. It has caves, deep, tortuous, and dark as Erebus. It requires nerves of steel to thread their gloomy labyrinths, by the

glimmer of a torch which almost refuses to burn in such an atmosphere. There is one where no man has ever yet dared to tread. It is a subterranean passage of a large creek, for 500 yards under a hill of limestone rocks. The rocks beetle above its mouth, in broken layers, threatening to crush to death the adventurous intruder in their secret chambers. It is an abyss of frightful and unimaginable terrors, which it chills the heart even to contemplate. But "the secrets of this prison house" are doomed to be revealed, or to lock up a secret yet more awful—the death of two adventurers who have resolved to explore it. A Mr. D. and myself will certainly explore it in the coming spring.

There is a very wonderful and curious natural phenomenon in this region, which, strange to say, I never heard of before. That it is unknown, is only a proof of the indifference with which natural wonders are regarded by those who live near them. There is a vast tract of territory on both sides of the Cahawba river, embracing an area of from 14 to 20 miles wide, and 40 miles long; a wild, bleak, and desolate region. It is almost uninhabited, for it defies cultivation. It has two names, which are strongly expressive of its character. Its more ancient appellation was "The Shades of Death," but its now popular appellation is "The Uglies."

It bears the marks of ancient mining, in ditches, excavations, furnaces, crucibles, and other relics. It is the extraordinary story, that a hundred years or more ago, a company of Spaniards, from Florida, made an incursion into this region in search of the precious metals. They discovered here a mine of silver, and worked it for a long time, but were so harassed by the Indians that they finally abandoned it. An ancient man, who died many years ago, was himself a witness of the fact, and verified it by his testimony. The earth, itself, bears silent, but positive evidence of the truth of the tradition. Its surface presents an out-crop of sharp, fused, volcanic rocks, shapeless and cavernous. Interspersed among it are patches of wild grass, that feed the herds of deer which find its solitudes a congenial haunt, and a partial refuge from pursuing "hound and horn."

4.—STATISTICS OF THE PAST YEAR.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR 1858.—The following is a statement of American vessels reported in each month of the year as lost and missing, with their estimated value :

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Value.
January.....	—	5	2	1	5	\$270,000
February.....	2	10	3	6	16	650,000
March.....	1	6	5	4	8	400,000
April.....	—	3	4	9	14	460,000
May.....	—	5	6	2	14	340,000
June.....	—	6	1	5	9	290,000
July.....	—	5	5	1	8	296,000
August.....	—	1	5	4	7	175,000
September.....	—	2	3	4	9	255,000
October.....	—	4	2	1	12	285,000
November.....	1	7	1	4	13	520,000
December.....	—	8	4	4	21	530,000
Total.....	4	63	41	45	136	\$4,471,000

5.—VOLCANIC INDICATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

PROF. THOMASSY claims to have discovered unmistakable evidences of volcanic action in Louisiana, and has contributed a paper to the *New-Orleans Delta* upon that subject. These are found at Miller's Island, Petite Anse, Belle Isle, Cote Blanche, and Weeks' Island :

"The formation of their soil—about identical as regards themselves—is essentially different from that of the surrounding land; and their laying out by the

same line shows, already, when you look at the map, that an identical cause has contributed to their formation.

The first of these, Miller's Island, named also Orange Grove, from its number of orange trees, is a kind of platform where you walk up, by insensible degrees, to nearly 40 feet above the level of surrounding lands. At that point you suddenly find yourself above a small, pretty lake, and may see on the abrupt declivity of this side, three very distinct kinds of upheaved strata. The first is that of the vegetable soil, and detritus of plants proper to this insular elevation; the second is a bulk of coarse gray and earthy sand; the third and inferior, visible in a small corner cleared nearly at the lake level, is a bed of pure quartzose, and thin gravel, with edges very little worn out, and showing that, being not much rolled by water, they have reached their actual place, from a not very distant country.

Precisely before this place, the lake, half filled up through the agency of time, is from 15 to 20 feet deep—the maximum of its depth just corresponding to the highest, and most abrupt side of the hillock, and showing there the obvious result of a sudden upheaval. No doubt, also, can exist as to the lake being the crater of this volcanic explosion, which has made naked, probably, the bottom of an old river. The limpidity of this stream seems certified by the purity of its sandy deposits. Then, between that and the muddy river of modern times, what a distance! One may dream on the thousands of years of their separation!

Let us now go to Marsh Island, better known under the name of Petite Anse, and upheaved by a similar volcanic agency, but a great deal more powerful. There, also, the old crater has become an inexhaustible lake. One would see there the bottom of a large funnel, detruncated and open to the north, the very side of its eruption, where I have found the rapilli, or scorie, already spoken of. The opposite side corresponding to the highest strata of the upheaval, shows above the lake, and lifted up from the volcanic depth, a large bulk of clay, as red as the most colored of the Red River valley, but nearly covered by the falling of pale and sandy superincumbent strata.

When walking on the crater's edge, and surrounding hills, the height of which seemed to reach about 160 feet, I remarked among pale and reddish sands a quartzose bed, eight or ten inches thick, and cutting the earthy strata under a declivity of twenty five degrees. There I found some hard stones, susceptible of being worked by jewelers. On the other side of the hills, among white, sandy strata, like those that we will see at Cote Blanche, I met with oxide of iron, one fossil tooth, and rolled pebbles of compound formation, testifying to a recent geological origin.

Going down toward the southeast, through undulations of these volcanic upheavals, I reached the salt springs, which are seldom absent among such phenomena. These springs, in spite of the weakness of their brine, have produced, as before stated, great quantities of salt during the year 1812, but at an immense cost of fuel and boilers; and since the cheap importation of foreign salt, they have been given up. We must not wonder, as regards the vicinity of such springs to the volcano of Petite Anse; for, when the eruption took place, it was on the seashore, if not from the bottom of the sea. In this case, the volcanic boiler, communicating through a subterranean fissure, with the great reservoir of salt water, manufactured, also, and without fuel, immense bulks of salt, which, diffused in the surrounding soil by successive eruptions, is now, little by little, carried by rains to the surface, in shape of local springs.

Finally, the presence of this saline agency explains the character of the rapilli and scorie of the volcanic fusion among compounds, where calcareous and alkaline elements prevail. I have discovered them, at a depth of about three feet, under the blue clay stratum which constitutes the low grounds around Petite Anse. Consequently we have there, at three feet under the actual ground, a valuable testimony of the last eruption. As regards the marine or fluvial deposits of the superincumbent soil, how many years, how many centuries, have been wanted for giving it this thickness of three feet above the last volcanic eruption? To answer the question is not easy at all, in the actual state of Louisiana geology. But the elements of the problem are found, and we may wait for its solution.

As to the volcano itself of Petite Anse, the conclusion seems obvious. A perfect specimen of such phenomena, it stands before us the most reliable witness of the volcanic agency in the formation of Lower Louisiana.

6.—PROGRESS AND RESOURCES OF TEXAS.

In answer to inquiries as to the ability of the State of Texas to satisfy land claims donated by her for railroad purposes, Mr. J. R. Sprague has written a long and interesting letter, which we find in the *New York Day Book*. That part of it which relates to railroads and land statistics of the State we omit, as unimportant to our readers—merely remarking, there is no question as to the sufficiency of the public domain to satisfy all claims present and likely to accrue for sums donated for the aid of railroads authorized by law. In regard to the character of those lands, Mr. Sprague says :

It has been supposed by persons not acquainted with the State of Texas that a large portion of her territory is a desert or barren plain, unfit for cultivation, and that a considerable portion of the land which would inure to railroad companies is worthless. This idea is not well founded, and only provokes a smile from one who is familiar with the State; for it is a well-established fact that there is not to be found within the limits of the United States an area of equal extent with Texas where the soil is so universally good. These apprehensions arise mainly from the fact that there is a large scope of country about three hundred miles in length from north to south, and an average width of about 90 miles, known as the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain. This section of the country lies in the northwestern part of the State, and embraces about 27,000 square miles and, being mostly destitute of timber and water, is supposed to be of no value for agricultural purposes, although it produces a good coat of grass, and water is found in some places. The government of the United States has made attempts to procure water on the Llano Estacado by Artesian wells, but whether the experiment will succeed is still in doubt, although geologists and others confidently believe an abundant supply of water will be obtained. Should this be the result, the Staked Plain will be profitably occupied as a grazing country for extensive herds of cattle.

But, allowing the Llano Estacado to be a sterile waste, and entirely useless, it would only reduce about 10 per cent. of the whole territory, or about 27,000,000 acres, when added to the 119,089,214 acres admitted as valid claims to be satisfied, and we still have left 29,505,346 acres of productive soil belonging to the State.

The resources of Texas are not well understood by persons whose interests have not led them to inquire, and especially in the northern States, except to a few enterprising merchants in the commercial cities of New York and Boston. Her soil and climate are diversified, producing almost every variety of grain, fruit and vegetable grown North and South—all the cereal grains, the orange, almond, fig, apple, pear, &c. As a wheat-producing country she has no superior east of California, the average yield being about 25 and often 40 bushels per acre, weighing from 65 to 70 pounds per bushel. I have seen, while passing through the northern counties—Colin, Grayson, and Fannin—whole crops of wheat that I was informed would weigh 72 pounds to the bushel, and I have no reason to doubt it. The average yield of most wheat-growing States of the North is about 15 to 18 bushels per acre, and the standard weight of 60 pounds is not generally attained, while the soil of Texas will produce one third more per acre, and holds at least 15 per cent. advantage in weight.

Northern Texas is well adapted for raising wheat, and harvesting is done in May, and the day is near at hand when she will export flour of superior quality much earlier than other States. As a grazing country she ranks among the first. It has been ascertained that the cost of raising a cow three years old is \$30 in New York and New England, and in the Western States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., it costs to raise a three-year-old bullock about \$15, while in Texas the actual cost of raising a three-year-old steer to the large stock-raiser will not exceed fifty cents. Sheep thrive remarkably well, and wool-growing will soon be one of the great staples of Texas. She is already one of the principal cotton-growing States, and is beginning to attract the attention of the whole commercial and manufacturing world interested in that important staple.

She is a part of the great highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and when her system of railroads is carried out, will be the distributing depot for the products of all countries that pass over our continent. And resting, as she does, several hundred miles on the Gulf of Mexico, railroads must and will be relieved of their heavy burdens by their seeking marine transportation at her seaports—whether they consist of the rich products of China, or the heavy metals from the mines of Mexico. And here I will add, that sooner or later the seaports of Texas will receive the products of northern Mexico for distribution; for we have practical evidence that even now, without railroads but with pack mules, the article of lead can be delivered from the mines of northern Mexico, through Monterey, at Corpus Christi, on the coast of Texas, at less than two cents per pound freight. The lumber, from her vast pines in the East, will afford profitable employment for the railroads, in carrying it to supply the demands in the West; and her grain-growing North will send its products to the coast, and receive in exchange the sugar from her own soil.

Texas is in her infancy, but she is growing in moral, physical, and political strength, and will soon stand a giant State in the South. Her population is rapidly increasing, and the inhabitants alive to the importance of early development of her resources, and ere long her influence will be felt in every department of agriculture, manufactures, and mechanics; and although she was conceived in anarchy, and born in a rebellious struggle for political freedom, her moral and intellectual powers are subjects of admiration. So will she continue under her present liberal views of education. Her educational fund is \$2,000,000, 3,000,000 acres of land, and ten per cent. of the revenue of the State. The last legislature made a liberal appropriation for the endowment of a State University, of the first class, and, if I am informed aright, this institution will be an improvement, if possible, upon the model schools of learning, in both the Old and New World. The design is to present her youths with a finished education, and during the lecture season, American scholars, of every class—lawyers, doctors, and divines, poets and painters, orators and statesmen, manufacturers, tradesmen, and mechanics—will have free access to her libraries, and without expense share alike the knowledge acquired under her hospitable dome.

That Texas will be a manufacturing State is certain, for she is pregnant with material for manufacturing purposes; such as cotton, wool, hides, coal, iron, lead, &c., with unlimited water-power to propel machinery. The climate will allow of white labor, and I think I may venture the assertion, that in a few years San Antonio, Guadalupe, Blanco, and San Marcos rivers will drive machinery rivaling the spindles of New-England—and why? Because the manufacturing capitalist will discover that Texas will be a more profitable theatre for his operations. It costs less to live, and operatives of the North will seek employment where their labor is better remunerated, and where they can enjoy the advantage of a mild and healthy climate, and where they can occupy a social position equal with the merchant prince or sovereign planter. In Texas the laborer is worthy of his hire, and in social position he stands upon his moral worth, and is not a menial, like his class or hired "help" in Massachusetts. Nor is there a pauper in the State. The luxuries of life are at his command—wild game of all kinds in abundance; the brook trout in her mountain streams, and oysters in her bays equal in quality to the best Saddle Rock oysters in New-York. The grape grows spontaneously, and a superior quality of wine may be had for the simple cost of manufacturing.

Though Texas is an infant State, she possesses the elements to sustain an Empire—nay, she is an empire within herself. She has capacity to yield more bales of cotton than is now produced in all the cotton-growing States of the Union. She can supply the whole South with first quality of flour one month earlier than any other grain-producing section. Her natural pastures are extensive enough to supply the inhabitants of every city in the United States with superior quality of beef at an actual cost of raising less than one cent per pound. Her streams can furnish water power for all kinds of hydraulic purposes to an indefinite extent. Her thousands of hills and fertile valleys are covered with herds of horses, cattle and sheep, while the herdsman surveys his flock grazing with joy and satisfaction. Her mountains, hills, valleys, plains and streams, form landscape scenery surpassingly picturesque and beautiful; and

the traveller, while pursuing his journey from hill to hill, or mountain to mountain, is enchanted with the ever-changing scene, as a child with the transposing powers of the kaleidoscope.

The *Houston Telegraph* gives the following from the *Texas Almanac*:

The wealthiest counties in the State, by the late assessment, are Harrison, with 7,746 negroes, and taxable property to the amount of \$7,358,196; Washington, with 5,143 negroes, and taxable property amounting to \$6,132,912; and Brazoria, with 4,319 negroes, and taxable property amounting to \$4,705,948. Besides these, Bexar and Galveston both have over four millions, and Harris, Fayette, Fort Bend, Cass, Anstin, Gonzales, Grimes, Walker, and Travis, over three millions. The county having the smallest amount of taxable property is Erath, with only \$139,327. Besides this, Comanche, Jack, Kerr, and Young, have each less than two hundred thousand. The most populous county is Harrison, with over fourteen thousand inhabitants, and the least populous is Uvalde, with only one hundred and seven.

The most populous city is Galveston, with 9,949 inhabitants; the next is San Antonio, with 5,378; and next to that is Houston, with 4,815. The least populous incorporated town is New Salem, Rusk county, with only 94 people, 25 of whom are negroes, and only 20 votes. Athens, Augusta, Beaumont and Weatherfield have neither of them 200 inhabitants. Besides these, there are 23 cities and towns having less than 500 inhabitants; 20 towns with between 500 and 1,000; 6 between 1,000 and 2,000, viz.: Marshall, Victoria, Gonzales, New Braunfels, and Paris; one between 2,000 and 3,000, viz.: Austin; and between 3,000 and 4,000, none.

To the above the *Intelligencer*, published at Austin, adds the following under appropriate headings. We admit that Texas is a great State, and that her future will be high and bright. But to the extract:

Like all other individuals who ever had the good or ill fortune to have been known outside of Texas, the editor, through the past year, has had thousands of inquiries as to the health, water, timber, land, game, fish, minerals, roads, railroads, schools, colleges, religion, piety, law, physic, manufactories, newspapers, girls, boys, bachelors, grasshoppers, and all else which for good or ill affects the country. We have generally answered by sending a single number of the *Intelligencer*, knowing that one would give more information than a letter which few could decipher, and to write which, would not pay.—But the year is now drawing to a close, the census has been taken, an election has been held, all the Baptist Associations, Methodist Conferences, Presbyteries, and Episcopal Conventions have held their usual assemblies; De Cordova's lectures, Richardson's almanac, the public printer pamphlet, Pressler's new map, Sayle's Practice, and the legislative journals have been published; there has also been a perfect stream of railroad literature, and marvellous accounts of Indian fights. Without any of these before us, we hash up from memory, for our distant correspondents, a few Texas facts:

1. THE SPIRITUAL WORLD is well to do. The Methodist, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, and other revival churches, have had great gatherings. The Episcopalians and Catholics are marching steadily along; the former chose a Yankee Bishop who would not come. The colleges and schools of all the churches are doing well; and there is yet room for the operations of the mightiest men. Many new ministers have come into the field; a few have died, but more have been expelled. The devil is certainly alarmed—and hence he has vented his malice the last year in the shape of over a hundred murders and attempts to murder, as many thefts, and a good deal of "marking and branding" of cattle. Few, however, have been hanged—but a considerable number have taken up their residences at Huntsville, and engaged in manufacturing and other handicraft business.

2. EDUCATION has made remarkable progress for a new country. The colleges and high schools at all the principal towns are making rapid progress. Many superior men are engaged in instructing; and many of the over-crowded professional men are preparing to engage in the business. The blind and mutes are instructed at the public expense, as are the children of the poor. The university fund is ample, but the institution may not be located for years.

3. THE CENSUS shows about half a million of souls, over two thirds of whom are

white, and one seventh voters. The increase is everywhere, but more rapid in the upland districts than upon the coast. The greatest wealth is distributed in large counties in the respective sections. The same population rarely has so much taxable wealth, though a great deal of land is owned by non-residents. The wealth consists not alone in lands, negroes, and city property, but there is a vast amount of stock and rolling wagons.

4. The CROPS have been an average. Wheat enough for the whole State, could it be distributed; corn at the average of 50 cents per bushel; cotton, 250,000 bales or more; pecans, \$300,000 worth exported, and more consumed at home; and with the acorn crop pork and cattle have grown fat. The former sells at an average of five, the latter at three cents per pound.

5. LAND.—Texas has 250,000 square miles, with good land enough to subsist five million of people. It would be invidious to say where the best is.

6. THE HEALTH cannot be said ever to be disturbed except by the epidemics in our coast cities. Of course there are occasional fevers in some sections, and people do die as elsewhere; but as a whole no part of the world compares with Texas for health.

7. WAGON ROADS are wanting nowhere in dry weather; in wet weather jack screws are sometimes necessary. Of railroads 150 miles have been built—others are in progress, and the country is alive to the necessity of them. The State aid has been reasonably liberal.

8. EMPLOYMENT.—No profession but the law can be said to be overdone. The history of the profession here is as everywhere else; some get rich, others do well, and a large number vegetate. As to medicine, the country is rather too healthy for doctors, though many do well. Preachers who can support themselves, and lend money occasionally, are in great demand. A few are well paid; and many more have claims to the rewards of the righteous. Teachers do well, the price of tuition being high.

9. POLITICS AND CHANCES FOR OFFICE.—It don't pay in Texas except to the lucky few. Of all countries it is most fatal to humbuggery and mere charlatanism. The country is entirely too broad for strides of short-legged men. Once in a while such men get into office, but there is not enough of reverence in the masses to worship the donkey in the lion's skin. Altogether it is a poor country for "splurging," and bad for political vaulting.

10. AS A MARRYING COUNTRY none is better. Ladies keep their own property, and so far wear the breeches.—Men therefore care more for beauty and solid qualities than wealth. Most ladies marry young; and many good fellows are without wives. A very large number have been united the last year.

11. AS TO THE INQUIRIES ABOUT WOOD, WATER, DROUGHTS, GRASSHOPPERS, and such nonsense, we have no answers to give. No one ever freezes or wants wood to make the pot boil, or water to rinse the clothes. It rains and pours, and don't rain as elsewhere.

In a word, Texas is a great country, has great people, and is destined to be the Empire State of the Union. But Texas, like all other places, has croakers.

7.—MEXICO—ITS WEALTH, SOIL, CITIES, POPULATION, ETC.

Some time since Senor Tojada published a series of articles upon the condition of Mexico, giving a very good idea of its natural wealth, the quality of its soil, the richness of its mines, the size of its cities, etc. It has command of a large ocean front, with numerous gulfs, bays and inlets, many of which furnish excellent harbors. There are some twelve or fifteen rivers, the longest of which is the Rio Bravo del Norte, all of which are navigable to a certain distance; in most cases, however, very short. A good many of these and of the lesser streams of the country would furnish an abundance of water-power which now runs to waste. The more southerly portions of the country are almost uniformly fertile. Sterility is impressed chiefly on the northern plains and the mountainous regions. A great deal of the finest soil of Mexico is yet unreclaimed. It abounds in the most valuable timber trees, and a growth which affords rich dyes and many of the prized gums of commerce and medicinal extracts. Of its mineral wealth, not a word need be said. There is scarcely a known metal which is not found in its mines.

Table of the Capital Cities of Each State and Territory, the Number of Inhabitants of Each, and the Distance from the City of Mexico.

	No. of Inhabitants.	Dist. from Mexico.		No. of Inhabitants.	Dist. from Mexico.
Aguas Calientes.....	39,699	140	Ures.....	6,000	582
San Cristobal.....	7,649	289	San Juan Baptista.....	5,500	239
Chihuahua.....	12,004	333	Ciudad Victoria.....	4,921	195
Saltillo [a] Leona Vicaria.....	8,165	209	Vera Cruz.....	9,647	93
Durango.....	14,000	203	Merida.....	23,575	386
Guajuato.....	36,921	94	Zacatecas.....	15,427	130
Tixtia (Ciudad Cuernavaca).....	6,561	70	Mexico.....	185,000	..
Guadalajara.....	68,100	161	Tlaxcala.....	8,463	28
Toluca.....	12,000	16	Colima.....	31,774	172
Morelia.....	22,600	69	La Paz.....	1,254	416
Monterey.....	17,399	234	Minatitlan.....	339	188
Oajaca.....	25,000	108	Villa del Carmen.....	3,069	369
Puebla.....	70,000	28	San Luis de la Paz.....	4,411	95
Queretaro.....	27,456	57			
San Luis Potosi.....	19,678	114	Total no. of inhabitants, 690,044		
Cohacan.....	9,646	403			

There were, at the latest examination of the departments, but 9,234 foreigners residing in the country, of which there were 5,141 old Spaniards, 2,048 Frenchmen, 615 Englishmen, 581 Germans, 444 Americans, and of other nations 405.

The agricultural wealth is estimated at \$260,000,000, and the yield of the mines at \$24,000,000 annually. The value of domestic manufactures is set down at \$90,000,000. There are forty-six cotton and eight woollen manufactories, located chiefly in the middle States of the Republic. About forty thousand pounds of silk are made in silkeries at the capital, and in Pueblo and Guadalajara.

Money lending, especially in the capital, is done extensively, about ten millions of capital being employed in the business.

It is not known now, such is the anarchy which prevails, what the present annual revenue is, but in 1854 it was \$15,000,000. The annual expenditure is about \$25,000,000. The national debt is about \$120,000,000. In 1855, the army was composed of 11,700 men, and of this number there were no less than 5,800 officers.

The property of the church is supposed to be between two hundred and fifty and three hundred millions of dollars. At the capital, the clergy own more than half the buildings, and the whole are valued at \$80,000,000. Adding the rents of landed property to all other sources, and his estimate is that the total income of the Church, annually, is \$80,000,000.

8.—A TEXAN PIONEER.

The well-known agricultural writer, Thomas Affleck, writes as follows, from Brenham, Texas, in regard to one of the pioneers of that State :

He first visited Texas in March, 1838 ; travelled west as far as San Antonio ; was pleased with the country ; purchased a land certificate for one league and labor (about 4,600 acres), located two thirds on the Leone and one third on the Cibolo (which land he still owns), returned to his then home in Tennessee in the latter part of May. In February, 1839, returned to Texas, bringing with him an old negro man, of fifty years, his wife, about forty-five, and a boy twelve years old ; purchased a small tract of land near Victoria ; fenced in, broke and planted ten acres in corn by the 10th May, which yielded sufficient for his family consumption the year following. In June he returned to Tennessee for his family, hiring a white man to take care of his negroes and build some cabins. Wound up his affairs in Tennessee, and arrived with his family at his new home near Victoria on the 4th of April, 1840. Remained there during the years 1840, '41, and '42 ; during which time the Indians and Mexicans were very troublesome ; many persons were killed, and much property stolen. During these troublesome times he barely made a support for his family, and, times continuing bad and prospects gloomy, he determined, in the latter part of 1842, to remove farther east, until he could find security for his family. But the difficulty was, he owed debts and had no money to pay them with, nor a wagon and teams sufficient to remove his family. Providence, however, favored the country with a heavy pecan mast, or crop of pecan

nuts. My informant made the most of the opportunity thus afforded him of getting out of his difficulty, and went industriously to work, with the few negroes that he had and his four oldest sons, the oldest of whom had seen eleven years, and from the time the pecans began to fall until about the 15th December, they picked and shipped to New Orleans enough to net him \$400! With this sum he paid his debts and purchased a wagon, and in January, 1843, left Victoria with his all, for what was then called the white settlements.

Here, I may remark, by the way, that the tract of land he then occupied adjoining Victoria, then on the very frontier, and exposed to the attacks of Indians and Mexicans, is now the residence of Col. Phillips, and covered with a thrifty orchard of fruit trees furnished from my nurseries in Mississippi, and which have already borne fine crops, especially of pears. So much for the progressiveness of this fine State.

But to return to our pioneer. He reached the county of Fayette, at a point six miles from his present home, on the 22d February, 1843; rented land, and commenced operations on a very small scale. His family then consisted of a wife, six children, and six negroes, the latter comprising an old man and an old woman, a boy of sixteen, and three girls under ten years of age. He had forty-eight head of cattle and two Spanish ponies, the best of which last two could not have been cashed at ten dollars! He had \$17 25 in money, all told! and had his provisions for the year to buy. His entire property, including negroes, could not, if sold, have realized \$2,500; and he has not received a dollar since that time, except what he has made by stock-raising and planting. He remained two years upon the place he first rented. The second year's crop brought him in \$400 over all expenses, which sum was appropriated to the first payment of \$1,600, the price of 469 acres of land, where he now resides. The balance, \$1,200, was paid during the next two years. His first crop made on the place was in 1845. His crops of cotton have averaged since that time (referring to his books) 1,400 pounds of seed cotton per acre—whether including or exclusive of the last two I do not remember, but think they are included. He now owns, in his home tract, 2,200 acres of prime land; has over 100 head of horses and mules, many of them more than half American stock; a fine Kentucky jack, an equally fine stallion, about 200 head of cattle, with other property unnecessary to name, and having more due him by good men than he owes; and owns now thirty negroes, twenty of whom are over twelve years of age. His family now consists of nine children, six of whom are grown, and are well educated; the expense of their education being no trifle, as much of the time they were boarded off at school. Besides this, the grown ones have had money at different times, amounting to several thousand dollars, and at this time his property in that county is estimated at not less than \$60,000; all of which has been made since 1845 by planting and stock raising. For the 2,200 acres comprising his homestead he was recently offered \$22,000, but wisely concluded that, if it was worth that sum to any one else, it was worth it to him.

9.—THE SOUTH AND THE UNION.

Col. A. P. Calhoun, eldest son of the late John C. Calhoun, proves himself true to his illustrious lineage, in an address he has recently delivered before the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, as the following extract from it will show:

In fact, open the volume it will take to contain the catalogue of aggressions against us, and still the remedy remains the same—save the glorious Union! My fellow-citizens, let us begin to use the word—let us catch a slight from our enemies. Let us, too, go for Union—the union of the South, the union of part of the South, *the union of one State, if need be, for the sake of the South.* * * * *
* * * On the one side is a great section preyed upon, plundered by oppressive laws, and although rich in agricultural capacity beyond any other people, at every point is she unduly depressed, because the powers of government live upon her, and force her, by insidious laws, to support, to give more for nearly everything she buys, that another section, of adverse interests, and unfriendly sentiments against her, shall prosper at her expense. This hostile division has nursed its hate, until without any other motive than jealousy, it is ready to see

havoc and desolation lay us waste, rather than we shall peaceably retain our property. Now the question is, shall we submit, in the vain hope of a reaction in the tide of fanaticism and love of power, or shall we resist, before we reach a lower point of degradation! At this point come in words that mean things. It is prudent and expedient to wait until all are ready, we are advised. A common interest prevails, and if one sovereignty is informed and ready, it is inexpedient for her to advance, because if she does, some of the others may feel hurt, and refuse to co-operate. In meekness we have waited. As long as the Trojan war, seven long years, have we waited, since our own loved State, for expediency sake, bade us do so. She wished us to co-operate for the sake of effectual deliverance from tyranny, and was led to believe we would soon have issues that would whirl the whole South into our ranks.

We are now awakening to the momentous truth, that, what is every State's duty, separately, becomes conveniently shifted, alternately from one to another, until, like the common adage, that what is everybody's is no one's business, we have the prospect before us of waiting for an impracticable remedy, to redress grievances that will not only grind our agriculture, but obliterate the planting interests of the South from existence. We ask if the statement is not a fair one, and, if so, what consideration rises to the magnitude that the aspect presents to the consideration of the farmers and planters of South Carolina, and where do all other issues sink to, in comparison with this one? Will any one dare, in the face of the stupendous power that has gathered abroad, the hostile feelings in hireling States, the treachery at home against us, the growing and immense strength exhibited in recent elections, to persist in councils that postpone indefinitely all action, but introduces perpetually into our midst increasing elements of weakness, and fortifies the enemy in the certain assurance that we will ultimately fall an easy prey, if we hug the delusion any longer? You men who cultivate the soil, constitute the South. You feed, clothe, and support all the rest, few, comparatively, as they are. When we speak of the South, or your adversaries do so, you, alone, are alluded to. Now, public opinion must either control or be controlled. If you feel that the central agency at Washington can save you, we ask where is your power there? None. Then we must look to a union of the South. Where is the evidence you can consolidate it to the point of joint action? None. The *National Union* has proven, so far, *stronger than the South*. The one has rewards and captivating offices to offer—receives the immense treasures extorted insidiously from our portion, the South, to be disbursed among her enemies, and her deserters, whose only hope to retain their ill-gotten power, is to strengthen the central government to the unwieldy proportions of an absorbing despotism, and to merge the imperial sovereignty of the States into degrading acquiescence to every extortion and usurpation of their rights, which, strange to say, they succeed in effecting, by stirring up discord among the plundered States, to a sufficient extent to prevent their *united or separate action*.

10.—FUNCTIONS OF THE SLAVE.

We agree in the views of a contemporary that the true functions of the slave are menial, or are to be exercised in the fields. He says:

It is time the people of the South should look into the matter with an eye single to their interest and institutions; it is time the mechanics themselves should think of elevating the standard of mechanic arts, and refuse to teach negroes trades; it is time public sentiment should be awakened to the enormity of the wrong thus imposed upon mechanical genius by such a policy; it is time that a reform should be commenced in this matter, and it is time we should begin to understand the ruinous consequence to the institution of slavery which must result in the persistent policy of learning negroes mechanical trades.

If we ever expect to be independent of the North, it is absolutely necessary that we should elevate the standard of the mechanic arts; and to do this, negro competition and negro ascendancy must be prohibited, and white talent employed in promoting that very much wished-for desideratum. We believe that the institution of slavery is morally and divinely right; we believe that the condition of the negro is elevated to a degree, by being held in bondage and

slavery, which he never could attain in his native wilds, under any circumstances whatever; and for his good and the interest of our people, we would see the institution of slavery perpetuated to the last day and generation, and for that reason we would urge the necessity of instituting every precaution to sustain it.

Thus, in placing the negro in competition with white mechanics—a superior intellectual power—we drag the latter down to a level with the former, and the consequence is, to some extent, and we are sorry to say it, regarded by some as being no better than the former. This is well calculated to breed a discontent and hatred on the part of the white mechanic, and make him an enemy to an institution which should be the means of promoting the interests of the very pursuit in which he is engaged. This policy also creates a spirit of antagonism between the rich and poor, from the fact that the rich thus array capital against labor—elevate the negro at the expense of the poor white mechanic.

11.—UNITED STATES NAVY.

Table showing the number of Vessels of each class belonging to the Navy, with the total number of guns and number of seamen employed each year, since 1836.

	Ships-of-the-Line.	Razees.	Frigates.	Sloops-of-War.	Brigs-of-War.	Schooners.	Steamers.	Store Vessels.	Bomb Vessels.	Exploring Vessels.	Total of all classes.	Total No. of guns.	No. of Seamen enlisted.
1836....	11	1	16	15	—	8	—	—	—	4	55	1,980	3,804
1837....	11	1	16	14	3	7	—	—	—	—	51	1,982	5,201
1838....	11	1	16	14	2	7	—	—	—	—	51	1,982	5,051
1839....	11	1	16	17	1	5	1	—	—	—	53	2,022	6,732
1840....	11	1	16	21	4	8	—	1	—	—	64	2,106	7,072
1841....	11	1	16	21	4	9	2	1	—	—	65	2,106	7,419
1842....	11	1	16	21	4	9	4	3	—	—	69	2,044	9,784
1843....	11	1	15	18	8	9	6	3	—	—	71	2,022	10,321
1844....	10	1	15	22	7	9	5	5	—	—	74	2,164	10,000
1845....	10	1	14	23	8	8	8	4	—	—	76	2,400	7,500
1846....	11	1	14	23	8	8	7	5	—	—	77	2,345	7,500
1847....	11	1	14	22	6	9	13	6	—	—	81	2,395	7,500
1848....	11	1	14	22	6	12	15	4	4	—	92	2,401	7,500
1849....	11	1	14	22	5	5	14	6	—	—	78	2,380	7,500
1850....	11	1	14	22	4	5	14	6	—	—	77	2,370	7,500
1851....	11	1	14	21	4	3	15	5	—	—	75	2,336	7,500
1852....	11	1	14	21	4	3	16	5	—	—	75	2,346	7,500
1853....	11	1	13	21	4	4	16	5	—	—	75	2,320	7,500
1854....	10	1	12	20	4	1	15	7	2	—	72	2,115	7,500
1855....	10	1	12	20	4	1	21	7	2	—	78	2,355	7,500
1856....	10	1	12	19	3	1	22	6	2	—	76	2,350	7,500
1857....	10	1	12	17	3	1	22	5	—	—	73	2,332	—
1858....	10	—	10	21	3	1	23	3	5	—	78	2,231	—

In 1843 the Java was broken up.

In 1844 the Washington was broken up.

In 1845 the Hudson was broken up.

Since 1845 the number of seamen has been limited by law to 7,500.

Table showing the number of Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters in the line of promotion, passed and other Midshipmen and Seamen, in the United States Navy, for each year from 1816 to 1858 inclusive; also the Naval expenditure for each year, and the total tonnage of the United States for each year.

Years.	Captains.	Commanders.	Lieutenants.	Masters in the line of Promotion.	Passed and other Midshipmen.	Seamen.	Total expenditures for the Navy and Marine Corps.	Total Tonnage of the United States, Enrolled, Licensed and Registered.
1816	32	18	150	None.	495	Unkn'n.	\$3,008,278	1,372,219
1817	31	22	157	"	416	"	3,314,508	1,399,911
1818	34	26	182	"	404	"	2,953,695	1,225,184
1819	35	23	213	"	362	"	3,847,640	1,290,752
1820	34	22	202	"	350	"	4,387,990	1,280,166
1821	32	21	198	"	366	"	3,316,243	1,290,959
1822	31	31	196	"	336	"	2,224,459	1,324,670
1823	30	31	183	"	356	"	2,503,766	1,336,566
1824	25	30	172	"	383	"	2,904,581	1,389,163
1825	24	30	228	"	356	"	3,049,087	1,423,111
1826	32	29	200	"	341	"	4,218,902	1,531,190
1827	31	27	228	"	374	"	4,263,878	1,620,608
1828	33	29	215	"	392	"	3,918,786	1,741,392
1829	35	29	293	"	455	"	3,988,643	1,260,798
1830	37	33	258	"	476	"	3,239,429	1,191,776
1831	37	34	255	"	431	"	3,856,183	1,276,846
1832	40	33	259	"	419	"	4,947,718	1,439,450
1833	37	41	259	"	450	"	4,274,184	1,606,149
1834	37	41	259	"	450	"	4,613,857	1,758,907
1835	37	41	257	"	450	3,627	4,209,836	1,824,940
1836	38	40	257	"	450	3,804	6,252,145	1,882,102
1837	40	40	278	"	450	5,201	7,891,394	1,896,685
1838	50	40	276	"	448	5,051	6,839,807	1,993,639
1839	52	55	295	"	445	6,932	6,787,563	2,096,478
1840	55	55	290	"	452	7,072	6,124,450	2,180,764
1841	55	55	288	"	457	7,419	6,970,756	2,130,744
1842	68	66	328	"	563	9,784	7,970,765	2,092,390
1843	67	94	324	"	543	10,321	10,169,765	2,158,603
1844	67	96	324	"	503	10,000	10,169,765	2,280,095
1845	65	96	327	"	474	7,500	6,476,491	2,516,999
1846	67	97	326	"	445	7,500	6,350,790	2,562,084
1847	64	97	324	"	446	7,500	7,931,613	2,839,046
1848	67	97	327	"	436	7,500	9,406,737	3,154,042
1849	68	97	327	"	451	7,500	10,898,312	3,334,015
1850	68	97	327	"	420	7,500	7,923,323	3,535,454
1851	68	97	327	"	404	7,500	8,987,768	3,772,440
1852	68	97	325	12	407	7,500	8,928,226	4,135,441
1853	68	97	327	14	394	7,500	10,831,640	4,407,010
1854	68	97	326	14	381	7,500	10,768,192	4,802,903
1855	68	97	326	14	384	7,500	13,281,341	5,212,061
1856	68	97	326	18	171	7,500	14,077,917	4,871,652
1857	64	96	311	24	290	—	—	—
1858	*76	106†	319	1	243	—	—	—
1859	*81	116†	339	—	—	—	—	—

* Only 68 allowed. Increase owing to restorations from the reserve list. No promotions until the number is reduced.

† Only 97 allowed. Increase owing to restorations from the reserve list. No promotions until the number is reduced.

In 1856 there was a reserve list of 31 captains, 33 commanders, and 64 lieutenants.

In 1857 there was a reserve list of 30 captains, 30 commanders, and 63 lieutenants.

In 1858 there was a reserve list of 25 captains, 20 commanders, and 54 lieutenants.

In 1859 there was a reserve list of 18 captains, 17 commanders, and 36 lieutenants.

12.—POPULATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

It is quite remarkable that, with the large increase of business and the very great prosperity of New-Orleans, its population in the last few years has not been increasing. In fact, since 1856, the increase has only been 8,000. While on one side this fact is accounted for, by the course which has been pursued toward foreigners, by the party in power in the city, practically excluding them, on the other side the explanation is given as follows :

Since the first day of May, 1853, the city has been visited by four epidemics, which have carried off not less than 35,000 persons, and, together with the great drain on our population by the number of persons who have emigrated to California, Texas, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec (not less than 10,000) and those who have removed their families to the neighboring villages on our seaboard and on the railroads connecting with the city, will readily account for the small increase of the population of this district since that time. It is a well-known fact that the frequent epidemics have caused a falling off of foreign emigration to this city.

POPULATION BY CITY CENSUS, 1849.

	Voters.	White people.	Slaves.	White males between 18 and 45.	Free negroes.	Total population.	Grand Total.
First District.....	1,930	15,751	1,394	3,280	208	17,353	56,523
Second ".....	2,705	13,421	1,306	3,628	166	14,923	
Third ".....	3,050	20,495	2,900	6,310	852	24,247	
	7,685	49,667	5,600	13,227	1,166	56,523	56,523
Fourth ".....	1,313	8,152	1,192	2,716	1,007	10,351	37,630
Fifth ".....	2,003	13,662	1,785	4,318	1,740	17,187	
Sixth ".....	1,315	7,828	1,446	1,346	918	10,092	
	4,631	29,642	4,423	8,380	3,565	37,630	37,630
Seventh ".....	978	7,408	1,013	1,051	2,467	10,978	24,171
Eighth ".....	1,015	7,101	292	2,068	626	8,019	
Ninth ".....	576	4,577	469	1,519	128	5,174	
	2,569	19,176	1,774	5,538	3,221	24,171	24,171
Tenth ".....	2,347	17,712	1,857	4,226	324	19,953	19,953
Total.....							138,277

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

First District.....	7,685	49,667	5,600	13,227	1,166	56,523
Second ".....	4,631	29,642	4,423	8,380	3,565	37,630
Third ".....	2,569	19,176	1,774	5,538	3,221	24,171
Fourth ".....	2,347	17,712	1,857	4,226	324	19,953
Total.....	17,232	116,257	13,774	31,371	8,376	138,277

GERARD SMITH, Mayor.

13.—RAILROADS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

On June 30, 1857, there were 8,942 miles of railroads opened and in use in Great Britain, employing in all 109,660 persons; and 3,193 miles of unopened railroads, employing 44,037 persons. In 1856, the number of passengers conveyed, was 129,347,592; number of persons killed, 281; and injured by accidents, 394. In the half year ending June 30, 1856, the total number of passengers in England and Wales, was 49,179,847; and the total number of miles travelled, 685,315,097, or upward of 30 miles on an average for each inhabitant. In Scotland, 5,608,232 passengers, and 68,890,094 miles travelled, or 20 miles for each inhabitant. In Ireland, 3,436,051 passengers, and 46,059,536 miles travelled, or about 7 miles for each inhabitant.

EDITORIAL MISCELLANY.

THE Hon. Charles Gayarre is preparing a fourth and concluding volume of his great work, the *History of Louisiana*, which will bring down the material to 1820, the period of the Florida cession. To come any nearer to present times would involve the necessity of references to living characters, by no means a pleasant task, nor one in which an actor could be considered always an impartial witness.

Mr. Gayarre is one of the highest toned and most truly estimable descendants of that old regime of Louisiana, which, under Spain and under France, controlled its destinies for a century; and among his ancestors are men whom history will not let die.

We are rejoiced that he will complete this historical work, which has been commended by Bancroft, by Prescott and Benton, and urge upon the whole Southwest, whose interests are as much embraced in it as those of Louisiana, to give it their encouragement. The volumes already published can be had at the bookstore of J. C. Morgan, New-Orleans. Let every family in Louisiana, at least, be provided with a copy.

The work by George Fitzhugh, entitled, *Cannibals All*, which is "a mine of thought and a magazine of facts," in the language of one of our friends, upon the slavery question and the social condition of the South, will soon reach New-Orleans, and can be had from J. C. Morgan. The philosophy of the work is more closely analytical than that of "Sociology of the South," from the same pen, and it contains far more

proofs and illustrations. We consider Mr. Fitzhugh, who is well known to our readers by the able series of papers he is contributing to the *Review*, as one of the truest philosophers of the age, but like all other philosophers, a little fond of paradoxes, a little inclined to run a theory into extremes, and a little impractical. Still he has learning and genius, and we better like even the excesses of his conservatism, than the excesses of agrarian democracy, and of the preachers of "liberty, equality, and fraternity."

An intelligent friend in Louisiana asks us the following question:

"What would be the result of 'Free trade' to the sugar interests of Louisiana, or what would be the effect produced upon said interests by the establishment of the Free trade system?"

Answer: In the rapidly increasing consumption of sugar, and the limited supply, there is reason to believe that prices would be sustained even under a system of free trade, for under the highest tariffs the lowest prices have been reached; but admitting the reverse, it might be argued that the planter would find more than compensating advantages in the necessary influence of free trade in reducing the onerous taxation which the protective system levies upon the industry and wealth of the country, and which is not represented by the amount that comes into the coffers of the Government. On this point our friend will do well to study the able paper of the Hon. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, in the *Review* for July, 1858.

Mr. Cralle's letter, in regard to the religious sentiments of the late John C. Calhoun, though conceived in bad taste, and scouting at the opinions which are entertained by so large a portion of the civilized world, contains yet some expressions which we are inclined to reproduce. Our own personal acquaintance with Mr. Calhoun was intimate, and we have it from those upon whose testimony there can be strict reliance, that he expressed to the last "the most implicit confidence in the wisdom and goodness of God." Says Mr. Cralle:

"He made no outward show of the conventional sanctity; but regarded religion as an irresistible and essential property of the inner man, and not the mere outward faculty of the face, knees, hands and tongue. But notwithstanding the identity of his views in this respect, you were misinformed when told that he was a 'Swedenborgian.' That Mr. Calhoun ever adopted these peculiar tenets, is unknown to me. It is true that he was very fond of discussing such subjects in his leisure hours; and often made the philosophical and theological views of the Church the subjects of our evening conversations. Yet I am by no means authorized to say that he ever seriously considered them as articles of religious faith."

The letter of the Hon. James H. Brigham, of Louisiana, on the subject of *African apprentice labor*, of which he sends us a copy, is an able and lucid argument. He says:

"A strong reason for the adoption of this movement, and one which should appeal strongly to the heart of every Southern patriot, is, that it offers the only sure and peaceable means of checking the steady and gradual advance of abolitionism. A relentless war is now being waged by a majority of Northern men upon the institution of slavery. That arch traitor and leader of the fanatical host, William H. Seward, has published his manifesto to the world, wherein he lays down, with fearful distinctness, the programme for his followers. We cannot doubt that he but too truly represents the aims and intentions of the party of which he is the great head, and that his behests will be faithfully obeyed. And it is equally clear that they aim at nothing less than the complete and total overthrow of slavery in the Southern States. As long as the people of the cotton-growing States will continue to look solely to the more Northern slave States for their supply of labor, and thereby drain those States of their slave population, so long will they be in part aiders and abettors of our enemies in their schemes for abolishing the South. This draining process upon those States, which has so long been going on, must cease, or otherwise, in the course of not very many years, the boasts and predictions of the Abolitionists will be partially realized, and slavery indeed wiped out from those States. Bring in fresh laborers from Africa; spread them throughout the South in numbers sufficient to bring into cultivation the millions of acres of rich southern

soil, now lying waste for the want of laborers, and the evil so much to be apprehended will be averted, and the dreaded tide of abolitionism stayed.

"I would say to the numerous friends of the measure, that, owing to its general popularity among the masses in every section of the State, I feel sanguine of its success. It is a mere question of time, and whatever disposition the Legislature may make of the bill at its next session, it can in no way intimidate its advocates, backed as we are by a large majority of our fellow-citizens. What our Constitution does not proscribe, and the welfare of our State demands, it would amount to open-handed injustice to forbid. Whether accomplished sooner or later, I have the satisfaction of knowing that we will have done our duty to the South, and the great institution of slavery, which has given us the proud pre-eminence we occupy to-day; and that I, as an humble co-worker in this great and important movement, have acted for the common good, and the development of the vast resources of our fertile State."

We are indebted to the author, Colonel Charles E. Hooker, for a copy of his admirable address, delivered in the Legislative Hall of Mississippi, on the occasion of doing honor to the memory of the late soldier, patriot, and statesman, whose memory the South clings to and venerates, *General John A. Quitman*. Long may his example be felt in nursing the Southern heart in the darkest hour to deeds of virtue! Well does Mr. Hooker say:

"Let it be a State Monument: erected by just State pride, discharging a just debt of State gratitude. It may be said there are other of Mississippi's sons, alike entitled to have their memories treasured by the State; the gifted Prentiss, McNutt, Gulon, Poindexter: may she ever produce sons thus worthy to be remembered. In the language of an elegant eulogist of Quitman, may ours become the 'columnal State,' and each county have its 'pillared marble,' supporting an entablature of moral worth, of intellectual greatness and patriotic devotion, which shall place Mississippi side by side with the oldest of her sister sovereigns, in all that constitutes the nobility of States. Could the voice of the great men who have passed before him mingle with that of your speaker in commemoration of him of whom all your hearts are full to day, they would say, 'Sparta hath a worthier son than I.' Of all the monuments which our country shall rear to those who have gone before or shall come after him, let that which marks the virtues of the great and good Quitman, rise high above all others—

"As the snow-capped mountain o'erlooks the lightning
And applies itself to Heaven."

"Let its foundations be laid deep and broad, as the elements of his own great character, on the bluff-hill of the city of his home. Let its solid masonry be typical of his unbending integrity; its chaste and polished shaft of his grace and modesty. Let it rise in altitude, until the morning sun shall cast its lengthened shadow across the bosom of the great Father of waters, where it murmurs his eternal

requiem, to the Louisiana shore, forming another link to unite us with that sister sovereign, who delighted to join her voice with ours in doing honor to him while he lived, and mingle her tears with ours o'er his bier to-day."

In the recent *Annual Report to Congress*, the Secretary of State introduces a letter from C. G. Baylor, now Consul at Manchester, in which it is stated that the subject of *direct trade* with the South is again attracting interest on the Continent, and that Belgium is prepared to become the centre of the movement. Steps are now being taken, it is said, to receive the cotton direct from the plantations of America, to be sold on the Continent under the auspices and guarantee of ample and well-known capital, in the most expeditious and economical manner, direct to the consumer in Belgium, Switzerland, in the Zollverein, and in Germany. To meet this cotton import and impart the character of reciprocity to the trade, and supply the important feature of a return trade with cheap freights, the manufacturing interest in Belgium is about to be organized, and through a means at once simple, practicable, and attractive, a committee has been formed, under the administration of which will be held exhibitions of Continental industry, taste and manufacturing skill throughout the Southern States of America in the principal towns.

We give this statement as we find it, though not without some misgivings, knowing as we do the very ardent temperament of Mr. Baylor, and the almost insuperable difficulties that are to be overcome which are not always taken into account. The volumes of the *Review*, for many years past, will show that we have lost no opportunity to advocate and encourage the subject of direct Southern trade, and to extend to Mr. Baylor every facility which our editorial position could give. Again, we wish him success. The circular of the Belgian Committee suggests New-Orleans as the seat of the first Fair. May our citizens promptly respond. We extract:

"The first exhibition, it is proposed, shall be held in New-Orleans, and so soon as we shall hear from the authorities of that city, the time of holding the exhibition in the different large towns of the Southern States, will be announced and will be influenced by circumstances, as well as by the wishes and views of the people of the South. In this view we should be pleased to have the views of our friends in

America. We desire also to have an expression of opinion on this important trade movement from all who will take an interest in its success, and who will co-operate with us to give it compactness, unity, and a practical result.

"We are authorized to say that we have received the assurance of the lively interest which the Government of the King takes in the matter. We should be most happy to report to the manufacturers, an equal interest as existing among the Southern people for the establishment of an independent and reciprocal direct trade with the merchants, capitalists, and manufacturers of the Continent of Europe."

Mr. Goodrich of Utica, New-York, whose researches upon the sugar-cane we are now publishing in the *Review*, has written us a note which we take the liberty to publish. He says:

"The study of *vegetable pathology* has occupied the intervals of time in the duties of my profession for many years. Beginning with the potato, in 1846, I soon saw that the *facts* in the disease of the potato were but illustrations of a few *great general laws* applicable to all vegetables.

"Hence, in the study of the morbid indications of that plant I was led, collaterally, to study them in all other plants and fruits ordinarily cultivated. My attention was first drawn to the diseases of the sugar-cane, by the facts recorded in the *Patent Office Report* of 1848, though my particular attention was not enlisted until some seven years later. It will not appear strange to you, then, that one, with such a theory in his mind should assume, with some degree of boldness, to study the condition of a plant which he has never seen in a *growing state*; and who at most has been familiar with the cultivation of Indian corn, and the Chinese sugar-cane.

"Yet, while I have written in a somewhat confident tone I feel that it is but the part of due deference to refer my views of the subject to intelligent men who are engaged in the actual culture of the sugar-cane. To many such I now send copies of my essay. To *your* and *their* respectful notice I must now deferentially commend what I have written.

"You see I have complicated the subject with '*Diseases of the Grape*;' this was done from the conviction that the causes were similar."

Discoveries in North and Central Africa.
New-York: Harper & Brothers.
1859.

African explorations have, in the past few years, attracted the greatest attention, and it is not saying too much, that they have developed more information in regard to that almost *terra incognita*, than could be gleaned from the records of the previous century. The volumes published by the Harpers are especially valuable, and will soon be made by us the basis of an elaborate article. The present constitutes the third and last volume, by Henry Barth.

La Plata—The Argentine Confederacy. New-York: Harper & Bros., 1859.

This is a very large octavo, handsomely embellished, and is the result of the labors of Captain Page, of the United States Navy, whose report of explorations in that region has been analyzed by us. We shall do a similar service to our readers in this instance.

Episodes of French History during the Consulate and the First Empire. By Miss PARDOE. Harper & Brothers.

Fankuei—The San Jacinto in the Seas of India, China, and Japan. By M. W. WOOD, M. D., U. S. Navy. Harper & Brothers.

Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the regal succession of Great Britain. By AGNES STRICKLAND, Vol. VII. Harper & Brothers.

The Old Plantation, and what I gathered there. By JAMES HUNGERFORD, of Maryland. Harper & Brothers.

The Laird of Norlaw. Harper & Brothers.

The Harpers, of New-York, are very liberal in their contributions to our table the present month. Most of the works are of a standard and valuable character, and may be ordered with propriety by any of our families. Such contributions to literature as those of Misses Strickland and Pardoe, are in the highest degree calculated to instruct, elevate and improve. No fireside should be without them. Dr. Wood's work is also one of the greatest interest and value.

The Harpers also published the following works recently, of which we have not received copies:

Agnes Hopetoun's *Schools and Holidays: The Experiences of a Little Girl*, by Mrs. Oliphant, author of "Katie Stewart," "The Quiet Heart," etc.

Corkran's *Concise History of England in Epochs*. With Chronological Tables and Maps.

Passages from my *Autobiography*, by Sydney Lady Morgan.

Civilized America, by Thomas Colley Grattan.

Eric; or, Little by Little: a Tale of Roslyn School, by Frederic W. Farrar.

Right or Wrong, by Miss Jewsbury.

Vitmar's History of German Literature.

Benton's Abridgment of the Congressional Debates, Vol. VIII. 1859.

The reception of previous volumes has

regularly been noted by us. The work was left in such condition at the time of the decease of Mr. Benton, that the series of 15 volumes will be very soon published. We know of no work so valuable to the student of political history, or the politician; indeed it would be an important addition to any library whatever. The Messrs. Appleton and Co., of New-York, deserve great credit for their enterprise in issuing this great national work. The same house publishes the following, of which we have not yet been furnished with copies:

Appleton's *New American Cyclopædia*, a Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge, to be completed in 15 vols. (three volumes have already appeared).

Burton's *Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor*: 2 vols., with wood and steel engravings, &c.

An Inquiry into the Law of Negro Slavery in the United States, to which is prefixed an Historical Sketch of Slavery. By THOS. R. R. COBB, of Georgia, Vol. I. Philadelphia: T. & J. Johnson & Co. 1859.

The author enters an almost untrodden field; the work of Stroud being of an abolition character, and that of Wheeler a mere compendium of abridged decisions. We imagine, therefore, that the work will be much sought by lawyers and planters throughout the South. Mr. Cobb seems to have pursued diligently the field he has marked out, and will complete the subject in another volume. About one half of this is occupied with the history of slavery, and the remaining chapters treat of the rights, abilities, disabilities, civil and political relations of slaves. To these points we will refer hereafter.

Another work upon slavery, by Mr. Sawyer, of Louisiana, has been issued from the press, but has not reached our table.

Thanks to John Jay, Esq., of New-York, for a copy of his able paper, contributed to the New-York Statistical Society, on the subject of *American Agriculture*, which occupies quite a volume. Mr. Jay seems to have labored very assiduously, and deserves the thanks of the whole country. At an early date we shall refer in detail to his facts and deductions. At present we can only congratulate the New-York Statistical and Geographical Society

upon the growing extent and value of its labors. After the reading of Mr. Jay's paper, the following resolution was adopted, which we conceive to be of great importance :

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Society, the increasing magnitude of the Agricultural interest in the United States, renders it a matter of national importance that the Agricultural schedules for the census of 1860, should be made as complete as possible, with the view of marking accurately its progress, its capabilities, and the profits of agricultural labor; and with the further view of discovering where, and to what extent, the arable soil of the country is deteriorating in fertility under existing modes of cultivation."

In our last number we copied, in extenso, the address of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church, setting forth the objects and purposes of the proposed *Southern University*, and took occasion to say how deeply we were interested in the success of this truly patriotic and noble movement. More recently the Commissioners for Louisiana and Georgia have issued a special address in pamphlet form, and laid a copy of it upon our table. The address truly and beautifully exposes the details of the system, and invokes with eloquence appropriate private aid. It will be a part of our duty to give the address entire to the readers of the Review, but at present we can only give its closing words, in the hope that they will be brought home to every heart :

"Take this pamphlet home with you ; read it in your domestic circle ; weigh in the balance against money the worth of good principles and high education for your children ; summon before you the isolation in which the world is attempting to place you and your institutions, recall all you have ever said that breathed of love for the South, that savored of indignation against those that were warring against her ; bring to your remembrance your many resolutions for benefiting your homes, your many reproaches because your section would not vindicate herself ; above all, recollect that your wealth is a trust from God, for which you must account to him as well as to society ; and determine in the face of all these considerations and memories, whether you will turn your back upon this most promising conception, or come up like whole-hearted Southern and Christian men, and found a University for the South, that shall be worthy of our fathers, worthy of our children."

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, is a bold and able document from the pen of Edward Delony, who, it will be remembered, furnished us a paper upon the *slave trade* some months since, which was much read and referred to. It discusses the constitutionality and propriety of an act submitted to the committee, in the words, to wit :

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That any citizens or association of citizens of this State, be and they are hereby authorised to purchase negro slaves from Cuba, Brazil and Africa, and to bring the said slaves so purchased into this State, and to hold the same in full right and title for their own proper use, benefit and behoof: *Provided*, said slaves, so purchased and imported into this State, shall be subject to the same regulations and tariff of duties as other species of foreign property or imports."

We quote the closing words of the Report :

"The Acts of Congress prohibiting the importation of negro slaves, and making such importation a piracy, constitute a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution, and the State of Louisiana has the right, and is in duty bound, to interpose, and in solemn vindication of her sovereignty and the reserved rights of her people, to arrest the further progress or execution on her own citizens of these unconstitutional Acts."

"We claim, then, that the General Assembly of this State has the unquestionable right to pass this bill, and reinvest her citizens with the authorities and right which the Federal Government has unconstitutionally wrested from them; that this State has the full and clear right to authorize its citizens to import negro slaves from Cuba or Africa, under such regulations as it may deem proper to make, and that any interference by the Federal Government or its authorities to coerce or enforce the said unconstitutional Acts of Congress against any citizen or citizens of Louisiana, who are or may be exercising the rights authorized by this bill, would constitute an act of tyranny and injustice, not less bold and oppressive than any example to be found in modern times, and which may speedily lead to a central usurpation and consolidation of powers by the Federal Government more odious than a monarchy, and utterly destructive of the liberties of the people."

We are indebted to the Hon. Elijah Ward, of New-York, for a copy of his elaborate remarks, made recently in Congress, on the importance of the Atrato Canal to the commerce of the United States, and shall extract from them in our next. Our readers will remember that several years ago we published an article upon the subject accompanied by a map, recommending

it as the most feasible inter-oceanic communication.

In the last number of the *Farmer and Planter*, published in Columbia, S. C., is an article on the application to the cotton crop of Rhodes's Super-Phosphate and Peruvian Guano, the advertisement of which appears in our pages. In this article it is highly recommended. We are told it has received commendations from the Press all over the United States, in England, and the Island of Cuba, where the Marquis Concha, Captain-General, directed during last season an experiment on cotton—a crop which the Cubans are anxious of introducing into the Island. Three contiguous lots, of equal size, quality of soil, and exposure, were respectively manured, each with a different fertilizer, viz.: Peruvian, and South Keys Cuban Guano, and Rhodes's Super-Phosphate. The result proved so marked in favor of the latter that his Excellency sent an official relation of it to Spain. Their experiments on tobacco were equally satisfactory.

Edmund Ivens, Esq., of New-Orleans, sends us the extended pamphlet account of Rahm's Machine Works of Richmond, Virginia, which are advertised in our columns. Mr. Rahm says in his preface:

"To support the interests and institutions of the South, patronize those that are identified with her interests, and especially when it can be done peculiarly to an advantage to the Southern purchaser. In the continuation of my business, I beg leave to say that I will not sell one single machine, steam engine or mill that I cannot fairly represent or fully guarantee—and in the event of its failing to comply with my representation, in all cases, I will allow the purchaser the privilege of returning the machinery at my expense. I shall continue to furnish the most modern and approved construction of machinery, and make it of the very best materials and workmanship of the present day. I shall also continue to send my own mechanics to erect my machinery, and learn the parties purchasing it to work it. My prices shall in all cases compare favorably with those of other manufacturers for the same class and size machine. With this as my mode of doing business I ask for a continuation of the patronage and support so liberally bestowed upon me heretofore."

Major Beaneard will receive our thanks for the copies he has furnished us of his *Report on the Proposed Drainage System of New-Orleans*, which will

receive attention in another number of the REVIEW.

We also acknowledge the receipt of the *Catalogue of the Officers and Cadets of the Kentucky Military Institute*, which is in very successful operation, near Frankfort, Kentucky, and is advertised in our pages. At present the number of students is very large, and the terms moderate.

The editor of the REVIEW proposes to sell, and is open to offers from those acquainted with the property, a tract of land situated in Bexar district, Texas, the description of which is as follows:

Surveys No. 371 and 374 in section No. 74, on the south bank of the south fork of the Llano, about 55 miles northwest of Fredericksburg, 1,490 acres in all. Grant to Edwin Quinby, now in name of J. D. B. De Bow.

For the following numbers of the REVIEW we will give the subscription price, or make exchanges:

1846	{ January to May, inclusive, July, and
	{ September, October, and November.
1847	{ January, March, May, June, and July.
1849	{ August.
1850	{ September.
1851	{ January, February, and June.
1850	{ January of each.
1858	{

THE following estate, beautifully situated upon the Potomac, is offered for sale by the Editor of the REVIEW. It furnishes one of the best "gentleman's country-seats." It contains 156 acres of land for wheat, grass, or gardening, and is situated in the county of Alexandria, Va., three miles from the city of Washington, and about the same distance from the city of Alexandria, possessing a large and commodious shipping port. The Washington and Alexandria turnpike, a railroad, and canal, pass through the premises, and afford it the easiest communication with the two cities, and all other parts of the Union. The dwelling-house is a new frame house, containing twelve commodious rooms and a kitchen. The out-buildings are all new and frame, and consist of two store-rooms and a summer-kitchen, with a large cellar under them—a barn, a stable, carriage-house, ice-house, etc. There are on the premises several excellent springs, and near the house a brass pump. The tract bordering on the Potomac river, has a fine fishing shore, and a splendid view on the river, with the purest air. 126 acres of it are under cultivation, and the rest is woodland: oak, walnut, and hickory. The place has also a strong water-power, sufficient for a large mill or factory. Terms: one third of the consideration cash down; the balance to be paid in such instalments as may suit the convenience of the purchaser, to be secured on the premises.

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Feb.-3mca

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Having successfully passed the ordeal to which new discoveries in the Materia Medica are subjected, must now be received as an established medicine.

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The Peruvian Syrup does not profess to be a cure-all, but its range is extensive, because many diseases, apparently unlike, are intimately related, and proceeding from one cause, may be cured by one remedy.

The class of diseases for which the Syrup provides a cure, is precisely that which has so often baffled the highest order of medical skill. The facts are tangible, the witnesses accessible, and the safety and efficacy of the Syrup incontrovertible.

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The undersigned having experienced the beneficial effects of the "Peruvian Syrup," do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

From our own experience, as well as from the testimony of others, whose intelligence and integrity are altogether unquestionable, we have no doubt of its efficacy in cases of Incipient Diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Neuralgia &c. Indeed its effects would be incredible, but from the high character of those who have witnessed them, and have volunteered their testimony, as we do ours, to its restorative power.

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It is well known that the medicinal effect of Protoxide of Iron is lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.

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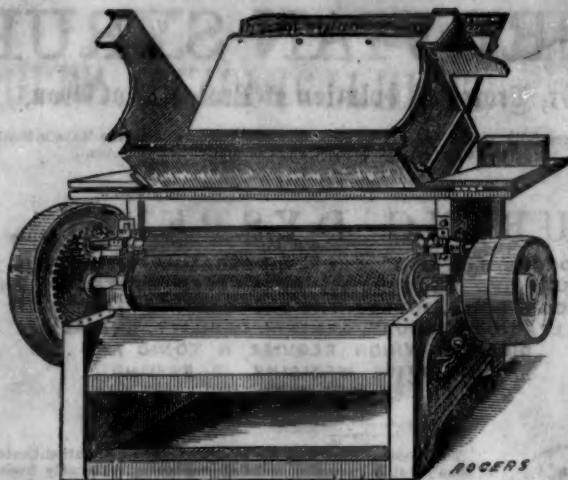
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A machine which has been long sought for. This Gin has a Roller of a peculiar construction, filled with teeth composed of "Angular Steel Wire," and placed in the Roller tangentially to its axis, so that they always present needle points with broad backs, and are so close together that nothing but Cotton can be secreted between them, leaving the Seeds and Trash upon the surface, and the Sand and Dirt, instead of dulling the teeth in the Roller, sharpens them. In connection with this Roller is a "Stationary Serrated Straight-edge," which acts in concert with it (in effect), the same as the Revolving Rollers do upon the "Sea Island Cotton," combing it under the Straight-edge, and thereby STRAIGHTENING THE FIBRE, preventing ALTOGETHER the Napping of the Cotton, and in NO MANNER shortening the Staple. The Cotton is taken from the Roller with the Brush, and thrown into the Lint Room in the usual way. The machine is simple in its construction, having but two motions, the "Roller" and the "Brush," and is not so liable to get out of order, nor to take fire, as the Saw Gin, and occupies much less space, and requires less power than a Saw Gin of the same capacity. A Gin of the capacity of 500 pounds of Lint in two hours, occupies a space of five and a half by three feet, and can be driven with three-mule power, easily. Another peculiarity of this Gin is, that it takes the cotton from the surface of the Roll, and presents it to the Brush in a thin sheet, as it passes beyond the Straight-edge, enabling the Brush to mote the Cotton in a superior manner, whilst the Roll in front of the Straight-edge is carried upon the top of it, dividing the two at that point, and following a Curved Iron or Shell, is returned again to the Cylinder, forming a Roll of about eight inches diameter; the Seeds, Bolls, and Trash, being retained in the Breast by an adjustable front board, and discharged at the will of the operator, the same as the Saw Gin. The Curved Iron or Shell is capable of being adjusted so as to press the Roll as hard upon the Ginning Roller as may be desired. Anything can be placed in the Breast of this Gin, such as Sticks, Trash, Bolls, &c., as the Roller receives and takes forward nothing but the Lint, and rejects ALL extraneous matter. This is a novel feature in the Gin, and peculiarly adapts it to the wants of large planters who are short-handed, and gather their Cotton trashy, as it increases the value of the Cotton from 1 to 1½ cents per pound more than that ginned upon any other machine.

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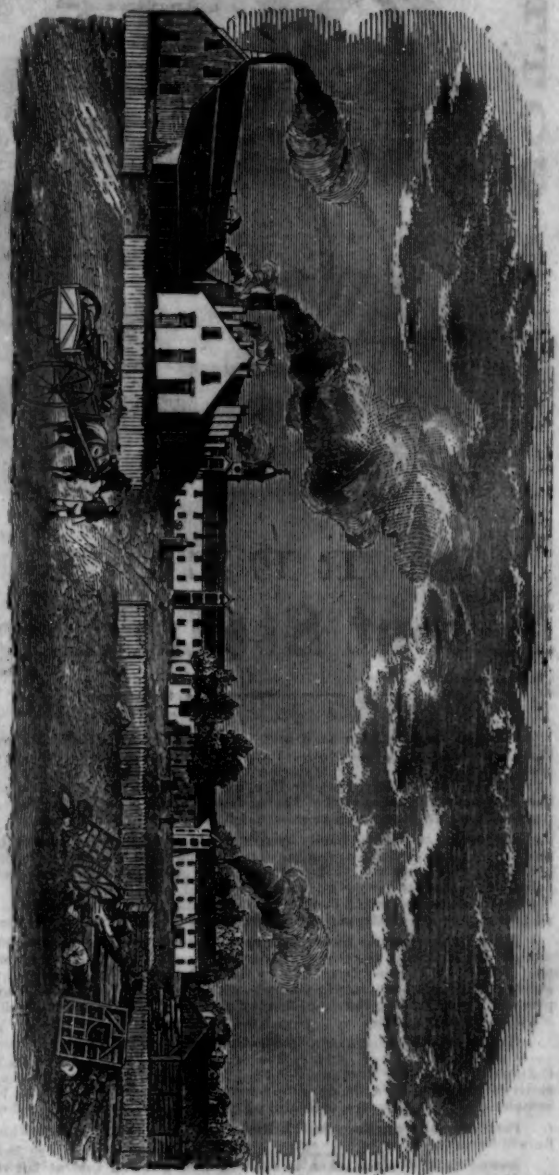
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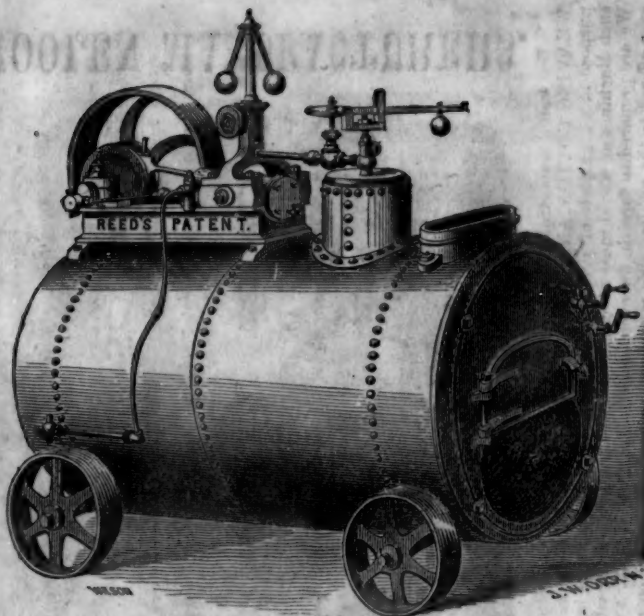
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Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and Sporting Articles,

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jan-ly.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS

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Which will be sold independently of the deduction, at the *lowest market prices*, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock, and great variety of FINE ENGRAVINGS, given to each purchaser.

In our *LOOKING-GLASS* Department may be had every variety of Pier, Wall, and Mantel Mirrors, Portrait and Picture Frames, Cornices, Bases, &c., of our own exclusive manufacture, from choice and original designs, not elsewhere to be obtained, and of superior quality.

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The usual discount to the Trade and Schools. Orders by letter carefully filled, and packed with the utmost care. To the economist, and all desirous of obtaining superior quality articles at moderate prices, the above presents unusual advantages.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
353 Broadway, New-York.

may-ly

GLENN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Toilet Soaps,

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Oldest established Manufactory of the kind in the United States.

**Double Extracts for the Handkerchief, &c., Hair Oils and Pomades,
Preparations for the Teeth, Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative,
Aromatic Vinegar, Fine Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.**

GLENN & CO. would respectfully inform dealers that they can always find, at their establishment, a very large assortment of goods in their line, and would assure dealers in them that all articles sold by them are manufactured of the purest ingredients, and by none but the most skillful and experienced workmen.

june-ly

SIMONS, COLEMAN & CO.,

1009 NORTH FRONT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,



Manufacturers of every description of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, OX WHEELS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS and TRUCKS.

Orders sent by mail, or otherwise, will meet with prompt attention, and executed on the most liberal terms.

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also, J. Sorley, Galveston, J. J. Cain & Co., Houston, French & Groesbeck, San Antonio, Texas.

june-ly

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S

**Improved Billiard Tables and Combination Cushions,
PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT,**

Dated February 19, 1856, October 28, 1856, December 8, 1857, January 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables, make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard player as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table.

☞ Sales-room, 735 and 736 Broadway. Manufactory, 53 Ann-street.

may-ly

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

WELLS & PROVOST,

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

FOR EVERY VARIETY OF

PICKLES, PRESERVES,

Preserved Onions, Sauces,

FANCY SHELF GOODS, &c.,

215 AND 217 FRONT-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

Volcanic Repeating Fire-Arms,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

NEW-HAVEN ARMS COMPANY,

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

PATENTED 1854.

**RIFLES, CARBINES, AND PISTOLS, LOADING WITH FROM 7 TO 30 BALLS,
CAN BE DISCHARGED WITH GREATER RAPIDITY AND CER-
TAINTY THAN ANY OTHER PISTOL OR RIFLE.**

THIRTY BALLS CAN BE LOADED AND DISCHARGED IN ONE MINUTE.

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Steam Soap and Patent Refined Mould Candles

ALSO EVERY VARIETY OF FANCY SOAPS.

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CORNER OF COMMON AND MAGAZINE STREETS, NEW-ORLEANS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Choice Drugs, Selected Medicines, Pure Chemicals, and Essential Oils.

Arrangements have been made to receive, direct from Saratoga, a regular supply of

CONGRESS WATER.

PAINTS, OILS, AND WINDOW GLASS.

20,000 pounds Pure White Lead.
10,000 pounds No. 1 White Zinc Paint. Am.
5,000 pounds French Snow White Zinc.
20 casks French Yellow Ochre.
6 barrels Copal Varnish.
6 barrels White Damar Varnish.
3 barrels Japan Varnish.
2 barrels Coach Varnish.

600 gallons Spirits Turpentine.
1,500 gallons English Linseed Oil.
50 casks English Venetian Red.
60 barrels Lamp Black.
1,000 boxes French Window Glass, assorted
sizes, 8 by 10 to 24 by 30.
100 Kegs Yellow Ochre, in oil.
100 Kegs Venetian Red, in oil.

Together with all the various colors, dry and in oil. All of which will be sold at the very

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Those who are building Fine Houses are recommended to examine the first quality of French Glass, which is nearly equal to American Crown Glass, and at half the price. I import this article direct from one of the Largest Manufactories in Europe.

THE GREAT COUGH REMEDY! CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

The following original letter was handed to us for publication. A remedy which can elicit such encomiums, must be a good one:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 25, 1856.

DR. O. O. WOODMAN, New-Orleans:

My Dear Sir: In justice to you and a duty I owe to a suffering, and, I may say, a world of coughing people, I state what your invaluable Cough Remedy—your Cherry Expectorant—has done for me, when all other remedies have failed to give any relief. In the fall of 1847, living in St. Louis, where I have resided most of the time for the last sixteen years, I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and was confined to my bed, and dosed and blistered by doctors for several weeks, but finally got on my legs again, but not cured of my hard coughing, and rattling and tickling in my throat, which continued incessantly for more than six months, always the worst in the winter. My friends insisted I had coughed enough to kill a dozen common men, and that I must be in the last stages of consumption. I made up my mind I must cough my life away. I left St. Louis in December last to travel and spend the winter in the South. When I called at your store in Vicksburg, you will recollect, I was coughing so hard I could not talk to make my business known. You said that you would cure my cough. As you gave me a bottle of your Cherry Expectorant, I thought I would not slight you and your medicine so much as not to try it; and in thankfulness shall I ever remember the day I did so. In but a few days it began to allay and diminish my cough and all tickling in my throat; and before I had used more than three-fourths of the contents of that bottle, I was entirely cured, and for weeks I did not even raise a cough, though exposed day and night, in all weathers, in travelling. However, in March, while travelling in North Carolina, I took a severe cold, and my coughing commenced again, and also the tickling in my throat, at intervals; and before my arrival in New-Orleans, on the 12th inst., on some nights my coughing would commence and continue for an hour or two. I soon procured another bottle from you, and in less than two days I was entirely relieved again. I am now determined to always keep a bottle on hand, and in the commencing of a cough, a very few small doses will relieve it entirely. I am now fully satisfied it is the best Cough Remedy now known to the world; and it is a duty you owe to the coughing and afflicted part of the human family, to put so valuable a remedy within the reach of all. Its praise will soon be upon the tongues of tens of thousands of joyful and coughless happy souls. So great a remedy as your Expectorant should be brought before the public.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

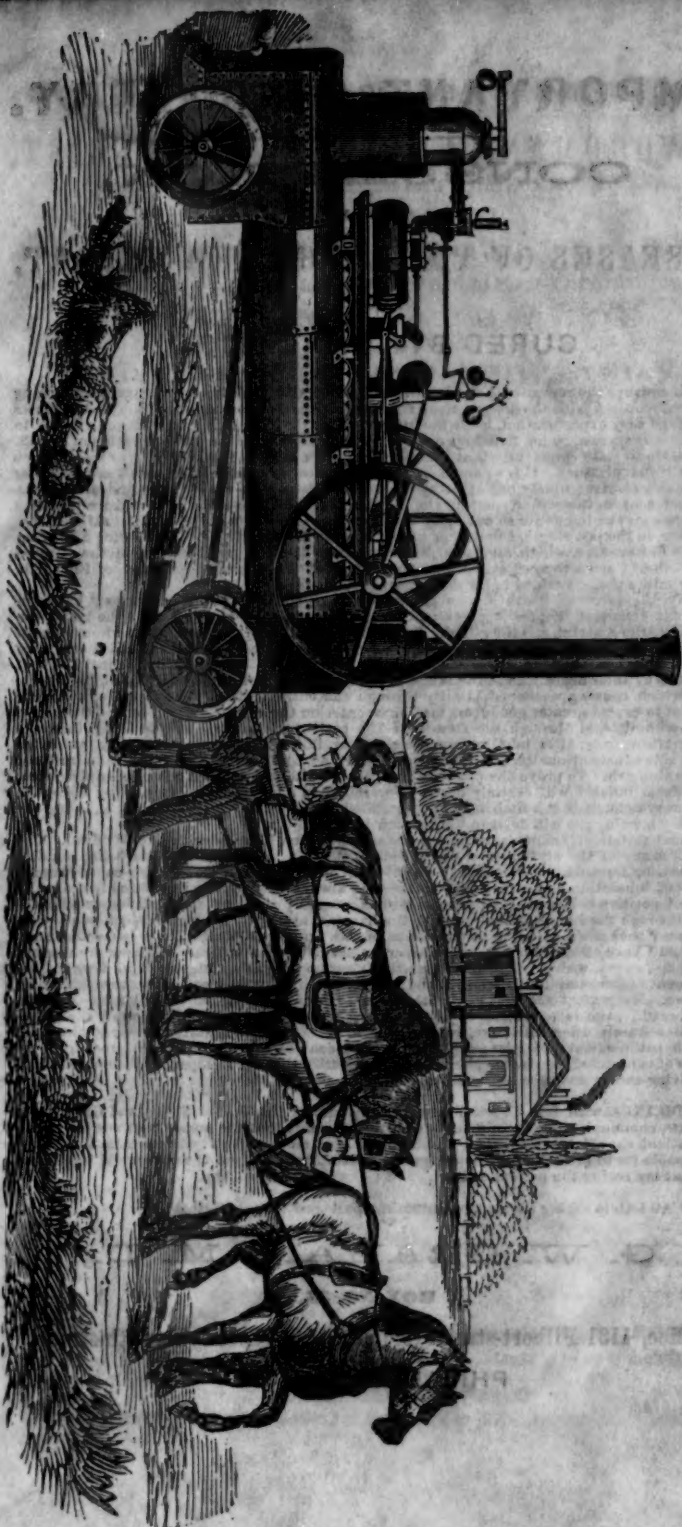
R. J. WOODWARD, of St. Louis, Missouri.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Wholesale Agents, St. Louis, and for sale by all Druggists
in the South and Western States.

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CORNER OF COMMON AND MAGAZINE STREETS, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

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PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, for Sawing Lumber, Ginning Cotton, Driving Grid Mill, and other Plantation uses, from F. TAYLOR & CO.
Machines Works, Richmond, Va.



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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT,

CAN BE

CURED BY INHALATION,

Which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs, through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. We are able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by Inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but, in the third stage, it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attendant. This fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows, that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly, the quiver of Death has no arrow so fatal as consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful, and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure for Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate cure produced by their deposition in the lungs, is to prevent the free admission of air into the air-cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then, surely, it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the Lungs, than from those administered through the stomach. The patient will always find the Lungs free, and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus, inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain. Inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system, when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin, a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air. Is this not positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared, and judiciously administered through the Lungs, should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years practice many thousands, suffering from diseases of the Lungs and Throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that Consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of Consumption is original, and founded on long experience, and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate Consumption, and apply the proper remedies—rarely being mistaken, even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the Lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

MEDICINES, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States and Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the Lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without any seeing the patient again.

••• All letters asking advice must contain a postage-stamp. Address

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,

BOX NO. 53,

**Office, 1131 Filbert-street (old No. 109), below Twelfth-street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Jan 1yr

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 262, 264, and 266 Madison-street, New-York.



The Rutgers Female Institute has been in successful operation for nineteen years. During this period about five thousand young ladies have been under its care, and have received a substantial education, including the valuable ornamental branches. With its commodious edifices, located in one of the most healthful, quiet, and moral neighborhoods in the city, easy of access from all quarters, and surrounded by churches; and, with its very extensive Library and Philosophical Apparatus; its ample range and thoroughness of study; its system of classification, securing the fullest attention of the instructors to the pupils; its large and efficient body of experienced teachers; the vigilant supervision of the Board of Trustees; the freedom from distracting frivolities; the constant aim to impart a solid education of the highest order; the incomparably low charges; and, it may be added, with the character and attainments of its graduates and pupils, and its high standard and widely extended reputation, the Rutgers' Female Institute offers to parents and guardians a most eligible opportunity for the education of young ladies.

The Institute comprises three departments--the Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. These are subdivided, as the number of pupils and the degrees of their progress may require. There is a special department for each extra study, and each room has its separate teacher.

In every department, where it is practicable, free use is made of Illustrations to the eye.

It is the aim, in every stage of the course, to have pupils acquire a knowledge of things, facts and principles, rather than mere words. And the studies are so pursued, and varied with appropriate recreation and exercise, as to provide for the physical, intellectual, and moral edification of the pupil. Special attention is given to the inculcation of those great Scriptural principles which should govern the moral being, and to the decorum which should distinguish the social circle. Semi-monthly reports are sent to the parents, and at the close of the academic year, suitable testimonials are given to those who have pursued a commendable course throughout. A diploma is also given to those who have completed the course of study.

The Twentieth Annual Session commenced on the thirteenth day of September. The Principal has a commodious residence near the Institute, and receives into his family pupils from a distance, who will thus be under his immediate and constant care.

Board, including fuel, lights, and washing, and instruction in English branches, \$500 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

EXTRAS:

French, German, Italian or Latin.....	\$5 00
Oil Painting and Pastel.....	10 00
Musical, for Piano.....	\$15 to 35 00
Use of Instrument.....	5 00
Guitar.....	\$15 to 20 00

The Trustees most cordially invite parents, seeking for their daughters a system of mental culture, most effective in developing and maturing the faculties of the mind, to examine, by personal visitation, the practical working of Rutgers Female Institute. The Principal will be happy to introduce, to any of the Departments, persons wishing to inspect the method of instruction, and to answer all inquiries.

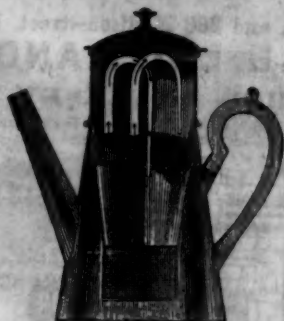
For further information, apply to, or address:

Mr. HENRY M. PIERCE, PRINCIPAL, 217 Madison street.

The Faculty of Instruction consists of the Rev John M. Krebs, D. D., President, and Lecturer on the Evidences of Christianity; Mr. Henry M. Pierce, Principal, and Professor of Moral Philosophy, assisted by a full corps of able and experienced teachers in all the several Departments.

Oct-ly

THE "OLD DOMINION."



THERE is a State well known to Fame,
That every man admires,
The noblest of the "Old Thirteen,"
The State that "never tires."
The mother, she, of Presidents;
And it is our intention
To show that she has given birth,
Through genius and invention,
To something more than one who rules
The people of a nation,
That is, a boon to bless mankind
Throughout the vast creation.
One of the Old Dominion's sons,
Fond of his coffee, very,
Conceived a plan by which to get
The flavor from the berry;
And as we live in days of steam,
He thought he'd not eschew it,
To bring about what he desired;
Steam was the thing to do it.
A coffee pot he then did make,
On which he placed reliance;
In its construction, based upon
The principles of science.
He made it for a coffee pot
That would defy all scandal,
And then the "Old Dominion" he
Placed on it as a handle.
The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot"
'Twas christened at its birth,
And with this name was patented,
A boon for all the earth.
A priceless boon, that will conduce
To happiness and health,
And bless us, through economy,
Which is the road to wealth.
This fact is fixed, and it may be
Proved to a demonstration;
And that it may be understood,
We'll give an explanation.

In all old-fashioned coffee pots,
Soon as the coffee boils,
The fragrant berry of its sweet
The subtle steam despoils;
Then, laden with aroma, it
Escapes from lid and nose,
And with the coffee's virtues, all
Right up the chimney goes.
Insidious slops alone remain.
This simple fact revealing,
That steam has only left behind
What was not worth the stealing.
But in the "Old Dominion," steam
Is in its course arrested,
And of the sweets its has purloined
Is suddenly divested.
Athwart its path, set as a trap,
A reservoir is found,
And, laden with its stolen sweets,
The steam therein is drowned.
No fragrance, therefore, can escape;
No virtue can be wasted;
Two facts the "Old Dominion" proves
When once its coffee's tasted.
But try a cup, you'll find it will
Of choicest nectar savor—
A drink well worthy of the gods,
Delicious in its flavor.
Don't think that, if you lay aside
The pot you have been using,
And buy an "Old Dominion" pot,
You are your purse abusing.
It is not so; what you invest
Is far from being lost;
The coffee saved within a year
Will ten times pay the cost.
There's not a household using it
But holds to this opinion;
And, if you're wise, you'll go at once,
And buy an "Old Dominion."

The "OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT" is manufactured under the Patent for the United States, by

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,

Nos. 117 and 119 South Tenth-street, Philadelphia.

Also, manufacturers under the Patent of

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AND JARS,

AND THE

"OLD DOMINION" TEAPOT.

For sale by Dealers in Housekeeping Articles, and Storekeepers generally. Jan-3m

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND HANDS.

SELPHO'S ANGLESEY LEG.



With his newly invented Patent Elastic Joint (Selpho's last and best improvement), by means of which the foot accommodates itself to uneven ground, closely imitating the side motion of the natural ankle joint, and affording great ease to the wearer. Patented May, 1836 and 1857.

Also, Selpho's ARTIFICIAL HAND; a new and useful substitute for a lost Hand, so arranged that the wearer can open and shut the fingers, &c.

WM SELPHO.

516 Broadway, New-York.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,

oct-17

820 CHESTNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A. PARDEE & CO.,

COAL DEALERS,

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CRANBERRY,
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} COALS. }

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These Superior Coals are Mined and Shipped exclusively by ourselves.

apr-17

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Engraving, Envelope Printing, Homeopathic Envelopes, Flour and Salt Bags, &c., made and printed. Also, Paper Bags for Groceries, Garden Seeds, &c.

apr-17

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AT THE

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Where every variety of House and Sign Painting, Graining, Glazing, Gilding, Bronzing, &c., is neatly executed.

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Manufactory, Corner Sixth and Master Streets;
Repository, 1009 and 1011 Chestnut-Street, Philadelphia.

CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BUILT TO ORDER.

apr-17

SOUTHERN PLANTERS

ARE SIMPLY REQUESTED TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING NOTICE.

PERUVIAN and other Guanos have been largely used in the States for fertilizing purposes, and while it is conceded that they are excellent for the PROMOTION of Crops, it must not be forgotten that they DO NOT IMPART PERSISTENT fertility to the soil, but are constantly FORCING all NATURAL productiveness there may be FROM the land WITHOUT CONTRIBUTION in return.

There is now offered to the agriculturist a purely National Compost, and one that can be entirely relied upon AS REPRESENTED. The component parts of this Fertilizer are, GREEN SAND MARL, FISH, and pure ANIMAL BONE, three UNRIVALLED and IMPORTANT agents, each in itself extensively used, separately. These are chemically mixed to RETAIN for the soil, for future availableness, all the Ammonia not needed or taken by the plants and cereals.

A letter from Dr. Deck, together with his analysis, are found below:

"The selection and proportion of ingredients in the 'NATIONAL FERTILIZER' render it equal to the best Peruvian Guano, at a far less cost, while its effects are much more persistent.

"For crops of corn, and cereals generally, the combination of Phosphates, Alkalies, and Soluble Silicates, will exert great influence in quickening and sustaining the same, while for grasses, clovers, and bulbous plants, the Ammonia and Potash are indispensable to stimulate and place them beyond the reach of insects.

"In numerous analyses I have made of natural and artificial manures, I find none superior to this in theory, and I doubt not that practical application will sustain it.

"ISAIAH DECK, M. D., Agricultural and Analytical Chemist."

Analytical Laboratory, and Office of Consulting Chemistry and Mining Geology,

18 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, August 6th, 1858.

I have carefully analyzed a sample of the "NATIONAL FERTILIZER," and find it to contain:

Moisture	8.00	Soluble Silica combined with Pot-	
Nitrogenous Organic Matter....	20.50	ash and Soda.....	20.35
Mixed Phosphates.....	12.25	Insoluble Silica.....	18.00
Potash and Soda.....	9.00		
Sulphate of Lime.....	7.50		100.00
Carbonate of Lime.....	2.25		
Oxide of Iron and Alumina.....	2.15	Proportion of Available Ammonia	5.75
		Soluble in Water.....	21.00

ISAIAH DECK, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

The following letter is from Dr. Deck also:

"Since the above Analysis has been recorded, have visited the works of the Company, at Highlands, N. J., and am bound to express my satisfaction at the systematic process carried on to produce this invaluable Fertilizer.

"The deposit of Green Marl on their property, which forms the basis of the Fertilizer, appears very uniform and of enormous extent. This I had previously satisfied myself upon, during the Geological Survey of New-Jersey, which I occasionally accompanied.

"The supply of fish for the ammoniacal and organic material of the Fertilizer is unlimited; and the general process of manipulation and incorporating this with the other valuable ingredients—Phosphates and Alkalies—leaves nothing to be desired, and ought to produce a perfect manure.

"Samples taken from the various heaps, in different stages of manufacture, prove its general richness; while those from the bulk, ready for sale, were of the same character as the sample analyzed.

"August 11, 1858."

"ISAIAH DECK, M. D.

For further particulars, address

JOS. C. CANNING, General Agent, 37 Fulton-St., N. Y., or

JNO. B. PEYTON, Agent,
90 Light-Street Wharf, Baltimore.

PHILIP H. HOOF, Agent,
Alexandria, Va.

CHAS. PALMER, Agent,
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Selma, A'a.

OTHER AGENCIES WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, AND OTHER STATES.

The Fertilizer is packed in bags of 200 lbs. Price, delivered in New-York, \$35 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

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PUBLISHED BY

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A History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent. By Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. With Portrait, Maps, &c. 7 vols. 8vo., cloth, \$18.

Vol. VII. is also published as Vol. I. of the American Revolution, with title-page and binding to correspond.

"The distinguished merits of the work have been gratefully acknowledged by his countrymen. . . . The brilliant disquisitions and episodes which enrich these volumes with a wealth of rhetoric, and the gatherings of an amazing extent of scholastic research and literary culture, serve to remind a reader that the slightest details of the narrative have relations to some of the loftiest themes of human thought and interest."—*Christian Examiner*.

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The Works of William Shakespeare. New and elegant edition. The Plays, edited from the Authentic Folio, with Various Readings from all the editions and all the Commentators. Notes, Introductory Remarks, an Historical Sketch of the Text, an Account of the Rise and Progress of the English Drama, a Memoir of the Poet, and an Essay upon his Genius. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. To be comprised in 12 vols. post 8vo. Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, now ready; cloth; per vol., \$1 50.

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Or, Dictionary of Arts, Science, and General Literature. Eighth edition; revised, enlarged, and brought down to the present time. Edited by THOMAS STEWART TRAILL, M. D., F. R. S. E., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh. With upward of five hundred Engravings on steel, and many thousands on wood. To be comprised in 22 volumes, 4to. Vols. 1 to 16 now ready. Cloth; \$5 50 per volume.

This edition has undergone careful revision and extensive alterations, so as to accommodate it to the improved taste and advanced intelligence of the times. The editor has secured the co-operation of the most eminent living authors, who have contributed treatises in the various departments of Science, Literature, the Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, Statistics, and General Knowledge, to supersede those now rendered obsolete by the progress of discovery, improvements in the arts, or the general advancement of society.

One thousand copies of this great work are already ordered to supply the subscribers in this country, and the number is continually increasing. It is believed that no publication of the kind, so extensive, has hitherto commanded so large a sale, or been so deserving of the patronage of the reading community.

BRITISH POETS.

A Complete Collection of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Wordsworth; embracing the whole Works of the most Distinguished Authors, with Selections from the Minor Poets; accompanied with Biographical, Historical, and Critical Notices.

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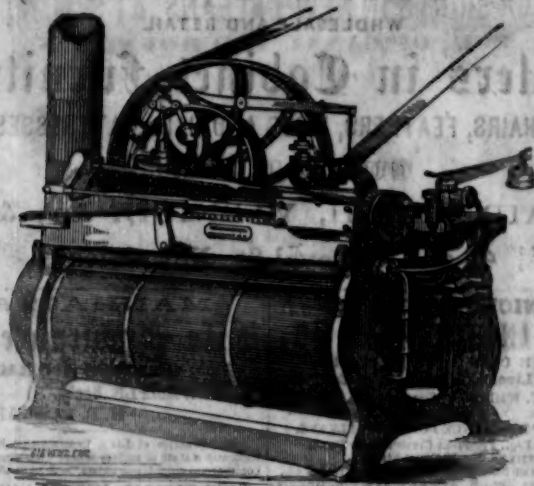
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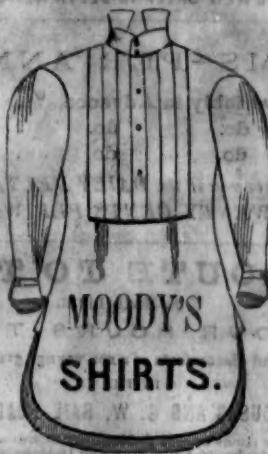
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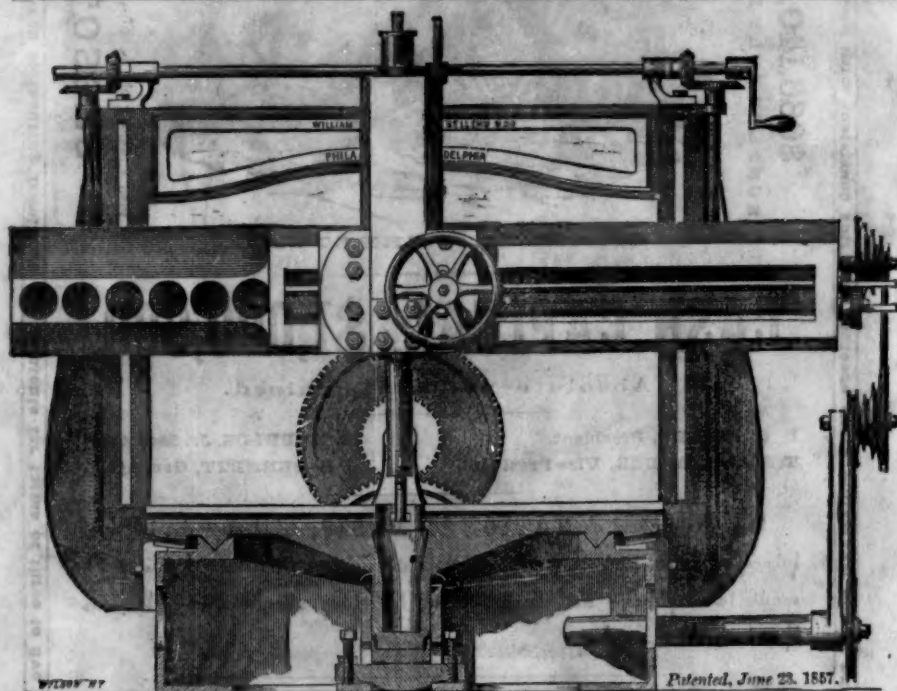
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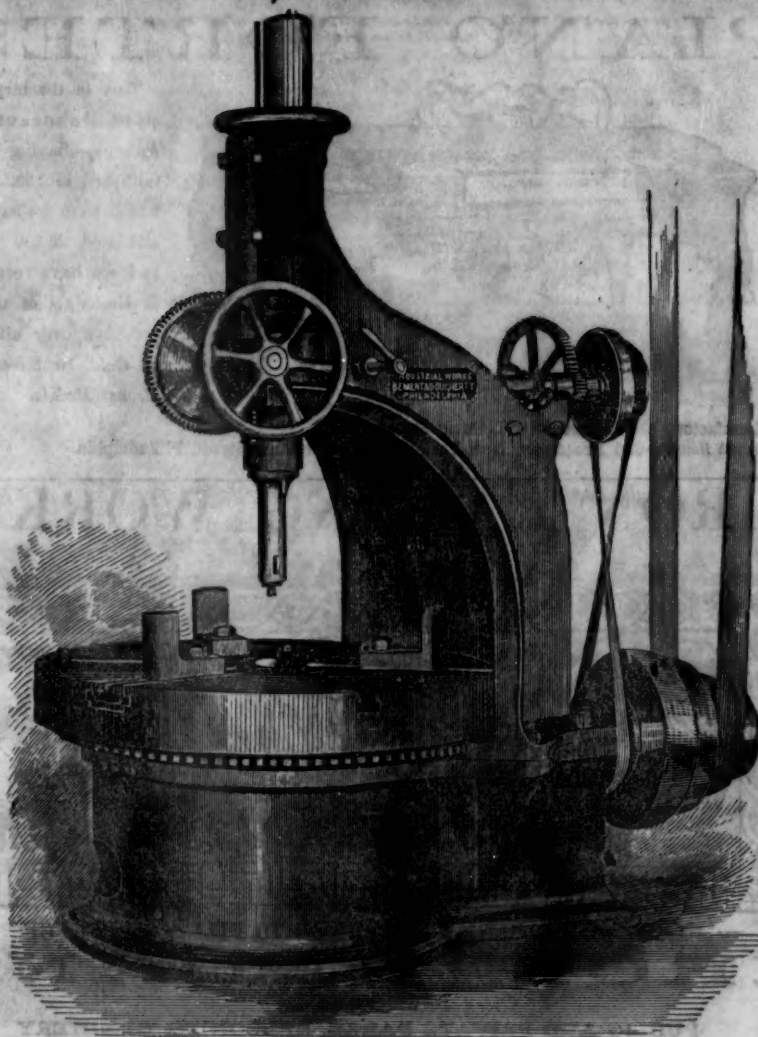
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apl-17

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CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, &c., CURED,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATION.

DR. LOUNSBERRY & CO.,

NO. 50 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. L. & Co., during fifteen years devoted especially to the treatment of the above diseases, have fully demonstrated the great superiority of their mode of treatment over all other known systems.

Further information or advice may be had by addressing Dr. L. & Co.; or their pamphlet on Cancer will be sent to any P. O. address, free of charge. It contains much valuable information.

dec-1

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Northeast corner of Fourth and Race streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers and Manufacturers of Paints, Window and Plate Glass, &c., &c.,

Invite the attention of the Southern trade to their large stock of

DESIRABLE GOODS.

We are the Sole Agents in Philadelphia for the sale of the celebrated FRENCH PLATE GLASS, from the "COMPAGNIE DE FLOREFFE." Also, Agents for the celebrated French and American Zinc Paints.

At our Steam Paint Mill, we manufacture White Lead, Red Lead, and every variety of Paints, and offer them dry and ground in oil. Likewise, Varnishes, Putty, &c. apl-ly

CIDER AND VINEGAR

HENRY F. NIEMANN,

327 South Water-street, Philadelphia.

Clarified Cider Vinegar, White Wine Vinegar, Champagne Cider, warranted to meet the approbation of the purchaser. Barrels in good shipping order. apl-ly

COTTON AND WOOL MACHINE CARD, COPPER RIVETED LEATHER HOSE



AND
Copper Riveted Leather Hand Factory.

All made of the very best quality of Oak-Tanned Leather, and warranted equal to any made in the United States.

On hand—a general assortment of articles used by Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, Machine Shops, Locomotive Builders, Railroads, &c., &c.

Refer to—Chancey Brooks, Esq., President B. & O. R. R. Company.

Henry Tyson, Esq., Master of Machinery B. & O. R. R. Co.

Messrs. A. & J. Denmead & Sons, Locomotive Builders, &c.

Messrs Poole & Hunt, Machinists.

JOHN H. HASKELL,

Jan-13mes No. 33 South Eutaw-st., Baltimore, Md.

UNION WORKS, BALTIMORE.

POOLE & HUNT,

Are prepared, with the most ample facilities, to fill at short notice, and of best materials and workmanship, orders for

STEAM ENGINES, OF ANY SIZE.

PLATE CAR WHEELS AND CHILLED TIRES, equal to any produced in the country. WHEELS AND AXLES fitted for use.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES, for expressing Oils, and for other purposes.

MACHINERY, of the most approved construction, for Flouring and Saw-Mills.

GASHOLDERS, of any size, and Machinery and Castings of all kinds, for Gas Works.

STEAM BOILERS AND WATER TANKS, of any size or description.

SHAPING, PULLIES, AND HANGERS.

Jan-13mes

New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

1858.		1858.		1858.	
LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE HAYRE.		LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON.	
Arago, Saturday,	June 26th	Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29th	Fulton, Wednesday,	June 30th
Fulton, "	July 24th	Arago, "	July 27th	Arago, "	July 29th
Arago, "	Aug. 21st	Fulton, "	Aug. 24th	Fulton, "	Aug. 30th
Fulton, "	Sept. 18th	Arago, "	Sept. 21st	Arago, "	Sept. 22d
Arago, "	Oct. 16th	Fulton, "	Oct. 19th	Fulton, "	Oct. 30th
Fulton, "	Nov. 13th	Arago, "	Nov. 16th	Arago, "	Nov. 17th
Arago, "	Dec. 11th	Fulton, "	Dec. 11th	Fulton, "	Dec. 19th
1859.		1859.		1859.	
Fulton, Saturday,	Jan. 8th	Arago, Tuesday,	Jan. 11th	Arago, Wednesday,	Jan. 12th
Arago, "	Feb. 5th	Fulton, "	Feb. 8th	Fulton, "	Feb. 9th
Fulton, "	March 5th	Arago, "	Mar. 8th	Arago, "	March 9th
Arago, "	April 2d	Fulton, "	April 5th	Fulton, "	April 6th
Fulton, "	April 30th	Arago, "	May 3d	Arago, "	May 4th
Arago, "	May 28th	Fulton, "	May 31st	Fulton, "	June 1st
		Arago, "	June 25th	Arago, "	June 29th

From New-York to Southampton or Havre, 1st cabin.....	\$180
" " " " " " " " " "	75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st	700 frs.
" " " " " " " " " "	350 frs.

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, 7 Broadway,
WILLIAM ISELIN, Havre.
CROSKEY & CO., Southampton.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO., Paris.

S. W. Butler, M. D., Editor and Proprietor. W. B. Atkinson, M. D., Associate Editor.

THE *REVISTA* will contain weekly reports of *Special Lectures, Hospital Clinics, Medical Society Debates, Original Communications, Book Notices, Editorials, Correspondence, Paraphs—domestic and foreign, Medical News, etc., etc.*, its plan being much the same as that of the weekly medical journals which are so popular in Europe. It will contain sixteen royal octavo pages of practical reading matter each week, (the page being larger than that of *Harper's Monthly*), making it probably the *cheapest* medical journal published in this or any other country.

Advertisements.—As the circulation of the REPORTER reaches every part of the country, and is daily extending, it offers an excellent medium for advertisements intended to reach the practical physician.

Jan. 1. Address the Editors, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS HOTEL has been thoroughly repaired, renovated, and a NEW WING erected, with a large and commodious DINING ROOM, fitted out in modern style, all of which is handsomely finished and FURNISHED, making it one of the most desirable Hotels in the city

January, 1859. JAMES C. JANNEY.

feb.-1 yr.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

OFFICE,

No. 505 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK.



"Your Sewing Machine is perfectly satisfactory, and I deem it one of the most perfect, as it is one of the most useful of all modern inventions. It was easily learned, has been thoroughly tried on all kinds of fabrics, coarse and fine, and has not once been out of order, though kept in constant use. The ease with which the labor has been performed, the wonderful rapidity, the excellence and uniformity of the work, are absolutely astonishing. With it one does the work of ten without it. Nothing can be better designed for plantation uses, and it is difficult to conceive how we could do without it."

W. GILMORE SIMMS."

GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufactures in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition. In every case, the Wheeler & Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fairs of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond, and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of twenty-five Ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson machine, the highest and only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at \$75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

Aug.—1 year.

EVERMONT RANDALS,

C. FRANK GOULEY,

S. S. SOUTHAUD, Jr.

RANDALS, GOULEY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, Forwarding and Produce Brokers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

All kinds of Eastern and Southern Merchandise, Machinery, Carriages, and Manufactures generally, stored and sold to the best advantage, at the lowest rate of commission. Remittances promptly made.

Having correspondents in all the principal places on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, we are prepared to transact business for that section of the country promptly and safely.

Orders for Hemp, Flour, Provisions, Liquors, Groceries, &c., respectfully solicited.

Gunny Bags bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

THOS. R. CROCKER, Broadway, New-York. DIX RANLETT & CO., . . . New-Orleans.
J. W. BACON & CO., . . . Philadelphia. R. R. STRIDGER, . . . Memphis.
MAJORS & WASHINGTON, . . . Baltimore. HENRY ASHBROOK & CO., St. Louis.

March—1 year.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.



Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities, and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-Lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per pot or box.

Premature Loss of the Hair, Which . so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of *Burnett's Cocoaïne*. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. See advertisement.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Prevents the Hair falling off.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Promotes its healthy Growth.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Soothes the Irritated Scalp Skin.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Gives New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Subdues Refractory Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Kills Dandruff.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Is not Greasy or Sticky.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Is not an Alcoholic Wash.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Affords the richest Lustre.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Remains Longest in Effect.

Burnett's Cocoaïne

Costs Fifty Cents a Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
No. 27 CENTRAL STREET, BOSTON,
And sold every where.

feb-1y

The Human Hair.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with *alcoholic washes* and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaïne, a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth. See advertisement.

REESE'S "MANIPULATED,"

"Phospho-Peruvian Guano."

INTRODUCED AND SUCCESSFULLY USED SINCE 1856.

ANALYSIS.—AMMONIA, 6 PER CENT., PHOSPHATE
LIME, 45 TO 50 PER CENT.

SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

FREEMAN & WHITE, Petersburg, Va.
WM. A. MILLER, Lynchburg, Va.
EDWARD F. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C.
KNOX & BROTHER, Alexandria, Va.
ROBERT NORFLEET, Tarboro', N. C.
BUTLER & BEE, Charleston, S. C.
AYRES, WINGFIELD & CO., Macon, Ga.
LEE & CARTER, Montgomery, Ala.

POMEROY & MARSHALL, Mobile, Ala.
BOWLAND & REYNOLDS, Norfolk, Va.
K. T. WINSTON, Richmond, Va.
J. G. WATERS, Georgetown, S. C.
DE ROSETT & BROWN, Wilmington, N. C.
W. L. J. REID, Charlot, S. C.
HARRISMAN & SONS, Savannah, Ga.
GUNBY & CO., Columbus, Ga.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

77 South-Street, Baltimore, Md.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

The truth of the theory upon which the "Manipulated, or Phospho-Peruvian Guano" was first prepared and introduced by John S. Reese, in 1856, has been simply tested and proved by the use of the article since that period. There is now no question, as to its entire equality in immediate effect, to Peruvian Guano alone; and as to permanent improvement of the soil, it is just fifty per cent. superior; because it communicates to the soil nearly or quite double the quantity of bone Phosphate of Lime that is furnished in an equal weight of Peruvian Guano alone. Hence this is self-evident. To maintain and increase the fertility of the soil is of the highest importance to the owners of estates and their descendants. Had the former planters and farmers of the old States appreciated this to a greater extent, they would have bequeathed to their descendants rich and fertile plantations, instead of worn-out and exhausted estates. We say, this Guano has been used during the past three years, on Cotton, Corn and Tobacco, from Delaware to Georgia, and its effects are found equal and superior to Peruvian alone. In confirmation of our statement, we will give the best kind of evidence that can be given in such a case. We will exhibit the orders of some of the largest and most accomplished planters and farmers, for lots of from five to thirty tons, for two and three successive years. We will exhibit the unsolicited manuscript letters of some of the first men in the country, confirming our assertion. We will show that the increased demand for this Guano cannot be accounted for upon any other hypothesis than its real value.

But this Guano, (as originally introduced by J. S. Reese, and now prepared by the present firm of John S. Reese & Co.), is not only equal to Peruvian alone, and superior in permanent effect, but it is far more economical, being from \$3 to \$10 per ton less cost; hence the consumer of ten, twenty or thirty tons, saves from \$100 to \$300, and gets more real value. The secret is, that in buying Peruvian Guano, the consumer pays for a useless quantity of ammonia, (the most costly element,) and gets an inadequate supply of the least expensive, but not less valuable element of Phosphate of Lime.

It is quite probable, from the fact that the value of this Guano depends so much upon the facility of its production, that some to whom we are unknown, are deterred from its use by apprehension that it will be made inferior. To all such we beg respectfully to say, that the matter is of sufficient importance to justify an inquiry, and we will cheerfully furnish any inquirer with such reference as will be satisfactory on this point.

A small pamphlet, explaining the theory and principles upon which this Guano is based, will be mailed free to any address.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Although the introduction of our Guano was bitterly opposed by the trade, and various means resorted to in order to break down our enterprise, yet, since its success has become so great, some of our bitterest opponents have become our imitators, and by their praises of what they so lately denounced, show how some men's opinions are controlled by what they conceive to be their interest. It is to be hoped there are but few of this class. These imitators not only appropriate the name we gave our Guano, but with a degree of generosity rarely attained, have the modesty to say, "(?) 'None other genuine.' Not only so, they, with the same freedom, resort to our publication to supply themselves with matter to recommend their imitations.

Now we deem it important for the protection of the public and ourselves, to caution them against these imitations. First, because the name "Manipulated Guano" may be applied to anything. Secondly, because the facility for producing, and the difficulty of discovering an inferior combination are so great, that the desire to make trade, by selling at reduced prices, will certainly lead to that result. Such is the disposition also of many to buy "cheap" that they often unwittingly encourage the very hands they deprecate and bitterly complain of. A compensating price must be paid for a reliable and good article. Competition, it is said, is the life of trade, and so it is; but in this particular branch, it is easy to see how it may be the death of both the trade and trader. Hence, we caution those who wish to use our Guano, to specify in their orders "Reese's," and obtain it from our agents, and observe that our name is branded on the bag.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

77 SOUTH-STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

